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WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Our columns are largely occupied with the evidence in the great conspiracy trial, now the all-absorbing topic. The witnesses brought forward yesterday fasten guilt upon Spangler, the carpenter at Ford's Theater, and the complicity of O'Laughlin and Dr. Mudd begins to assume shape. A large part of yesterday was consumed in an official visit to Ford's Theater, and the revising of the journal.

Barnum and Chicago are in competition for the gown which Jeff. Davis wore when his boots betrayed him, and there was danger of hurting somebody. It should be sent to the Sanitary Fair, by all means, and if possible with Jeff Davis in it. The Fair management will undoubtedly agree to pay a large share of the national debt from the revenue derived from such an arrangement.

Gold closed in New York last night at 129¾.

Later intelligence from Europe continues to furnish reports of meetings held and addresses of condolence, connected with the assassination. Among them was one of the working men of London.

Advices from Bermuda announce the arrest of another party concerned in the fiendish plot to spread the yellow fever through the North by shipping hither trunks full of infected clothing.

Jeff. Davis is on his way to Washington as fast as steam will take him, where he will be tried upon the charges both of treason and complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, is also on the way to answer to some charges against him.

The rebel General Forrest, the butcher of Fort Pillow, has been killed by a fellow rebel for shooting a son of the latter.

The Indiana conspirators Bowles and Milligan have had their sentences instead of themselves suspended until June 1st. The sentence of Horsey has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

THE TRIAL OF DAVIS.

We trust that the dignity of the United States may now be vindicated by the indictment, trial and conviction of Jefferson Davis for the crime of treason, before a jury of twelve men, in the Circuit Court of the United States, under the act of April 30, 1790, which act is to the following words:

"If any person or persons, owing allegiance to the United States of America, shall levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, and shall be thereof convicted on confession in open court, or on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act of the treason whereof he or they shall stand indicted, such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the United States, and shall suffer death."

It was a remark of the late Senator Douglas that this government had proved itself equal to every emergency which could befall a nation, and capable of exercising every power belonging to a government except the power to hang a traitor. ... believed that the United States would not be wholly respectable in its own eyes, or the eyes of the world, and would not enjoy domestic tranquility, until it should hang a traitor. The trials of Burr, ... and Swartwout are almost forgotten, and as the case of Burr was decided upon a point of law, before the merits were reached, it remains doubtful whether a real case of treason ever came before a court in this country. The nullifiers of South Carolina committed treason by levying war against the United States, although the war was finally averted by an act of everlasting shame on the part of Congress. Having obtained what they wanted—a modification of the tariff—the nullifiers suspended their military preparations, and were never brought to trial. Perhaps if our fathers had done their duty then we should have been spared the ... now forced upon us of trying and executing a traitor. Of all the offenders against the sovereignty of the United States, Davis is the most conspicuous, and the least respect... His personal guilt is perhaps not greater than that of others, but by virtue of the position he embodied the guilt of all ... than his fellows, the ... strikes him which passes over ... heads. As President of the Confederate States, he assumed the responsibility of the aggregate treason of the South. It is the duty of this generation of Americans to teach the lesson that he who commits treason goes about it with a halter around his neck. It only concerns us to make the forms of his trial equal to the dignity of the occasion. This can only be done by a trial in pursuance of the statute, and in no other way.

If Davis was concerned in the assassination of the President, the fact, when proved, can only serve to make his name a trifle blacker in the calendar of time. He can be hanged but once for all his crimes. Let him therefore be hanged by the law which he has broken, according to its established forms, and let him be recorded as the first who paid the ... penalty of treason, in the annals of the Republic.

... The types made the circulation of the TRIBUNE on last Saturday 77,140, when it should be 47,140. The TRIBUNE has not quite reached to that circulation, but if it keeps on in the future as it has during the past, it will go even higher than 77,140 before the next decade.

Crossing the Great South Carolina Swamps.

When the conference took place between the officers of Sherman's and Johnston's armies preliminary to the surrender, Gen. Wade Hampton expressed his surprise that our army ever got through the great swamps between Columbia and Camden. A graphic letter written by Lieut. L. W. Wolcott of the ... Illinois to his friends in Batavia, and published in the Aurora Beacon, gives the following account of the march which so astonished the rebel officers:

Monday, the 6th, found us on the road to ..., which we reached by a very circuitous route on the 8th, as we crossed the Wateree ... miles higher up than the ..., and on the 9th arrived at Tiller's Ferry, Lynch creek. The last four days had been all one incessant rain storm, and had rendered the streams many times their usual size. As far as we could see into the swamp, there was nothing but water and trees. But it must be crossed, and in our turn we struck in; I with my sword under my arm, and my shoes hung on my sword, which I carried on my shoulder. The water was up above ... [illegible] ... Worse, the depth was ... and the swamp was ... I soon forgot how cold water feels. ... The first regiment ... before the rebel cavalry ... their appearance in force, ... as their entire costume was composed of a shirt, a hat and a cartridge box. ... [illegible] ... great wonderment at the way the Yankees crossed in the winter. We were here two days and a half before the ... could be got across, then ... and marched eight miles, not ... to camp till 11 p. m. During the next two days we moved forward slowly, ... arriving at Cheraw on the afternoon of March 3d. Here was found large amounts of ammunition, supplies, equipage of all kinds, ... and thirty-five pieces of artillery, one of ... bearing the inscription, "Presented to the ... of South Carolina by friends abroad."

Paroled Rebel Soldiers.

The daily arrival in Covington, Ky., of paroled rebel soldiers, many of whom promenade the streets in their uniforms, and conduct themselves in the most defiant manner, using ... that they are not subdued and using ... language to Union men, has produced much excitement and indignation among the loyal people of that city. The matter became so annoying and offensive that a public meeting upon the subject has been held, which was attended by a large number of leading citizens, and strong resolutions of censure upon the conduct of these ... passed, among them the following:

... That it is exceedingly distasteful to loyal citizens of Covington to have paroled rebel soldiers ... to remain among us, enjoying the protection of our Government, which they ... [illegible] ...

A committee was appointed to confer with ... Palmer and the authorities at Washington in regard to the status of paroled rebel soldiers in Kentucky.

President Johnson's Birth-Place.

[Correspondence New York Herald.]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 3, 1865.

... frame building in which the present President of the United States was born. The house was shown to ... the owner, a venerable old lady named ... In an ecstasy of delight, she told ... on returning from her wedding tour, ... the news the girl was "Polly had a ..." Full of the feelings and enthusiasm of a bride, she rushed in and kissed and ... the baby. "Little I thought," she ... "that I was caressing the future President of the United States." ... knew his father and mother? ... "I knew them well; they were in ... several years." ... "... they serve you?" ... were plain, hard-working, honest ... attended to their business and ... the old lady said: "How I ... dear me; only it is so ... would not know me. Well ... to see; I think he ... little request. I have a ... the North, perhaps ... to gladden my old ... to him, sir?" ... the old lady ...

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY

Details of the Evidence Yesterday.

A Visit to Ford's Theater--Appearance of the Premises.

UNDOUBTED EVIDENCE OF SPANGLER'S GUILT.

Details of the Bermuda Yellow Fever Plot.

JEFF. DAVIS TO BE TRIED FOR TREASON AND CONSPIRACY.

Barnum and Chicago in Competition for Jeff Davis' Gown.

GOV. BROWN, OF GEORGIA, ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON.

The Rebel General Forrest Killed.

A RESPITE FOR THE INDIANA CONSPIRATORS.

Gold Closed---129 3-4.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

A Visit to Ford's Theater—Description of the Building—Important Testimony of Col. Mills—O'Laughlin's Appearance—Mrs. Surratt—Testimony of Yesterday's Witnesses.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 16.

In accordance with a suggestion made yesterday by the Judge Advocate, the Commission repaired to Ford's theater this morning at 9:30, to examine the premises with a view to a more intelligent understanding of the testimony. A large crowd collected in front of the theater, but none were admitted but members of the Commission, the official reporters, several correspondents of the press, and two or three Senators. Everything remained undisturbed inside the building, just as it was at the time of the assassination except the chair in which Mr. Lincoln sat when he was shot has been taken away, and a blue flag which, being in front of the box, caught The Assassin's spur, has been removed. We found, upon examination, that the distance ran by The Assassin in order to get out of the building, after he fell upon the stage, was about ninety feet, two-thirds of this being the distance from the box in which the President was seated to the passage-way leading to the rear door through which Booth escaped from the theatre. This passage way is about six feet wide, entirely unobstructed, and is on a level with the ground in the rear of the building, so that The Assassin had no steps or stairs to ascend in taking his flight. There is a narrow hall leading from the stage, on the south side of the theatre, to Tenth street, on which the building fronts. It was at the front door of this hall that Booth and Spangler ... were engaged in the suspicious whisperings and manoeuvres which attracted the attention of Lieutenant J. W. Dye, as attested by him in his testimony yesterday.

AT THE COURT ROOM.

The examination of the building elicited no other feature worthy of special mention. About eleven o'clock the Commission returned to the Court room, and resumed the hearing of the case. Some three hours were consumed in reading and revising the journal of yesterday's proceedings, and at two o'clock witnesses were called to the stand, and the hearing progressed until near 7 o'clock, when the Commission adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

COL. MILLS' TESTIMONY.

Among the witnesses called to the stand this p. m., was Col. H. H. Mills, now Provost Marshal of Alexandria. Col. Mills is a lawyer, formerly of Detroit. His testimony was clear and comprehensive, and fixed the guilt of Dr. Mudd as an accomplice of Booth beyond a doubt. It distorted the defendant, upon whom it weighs heavily, ... than any thing which had occurred during the trial. Mudd winced manifestly as Col. Mills detailed the defendant's prevarication, and the evasion of his final acknowledgment of the damaging facts. It now comes out that it is to Col. Mills, probably more than to any other person engaged in unravelling the mystery of the assassination, we are indebted for bringing the offenders to trial and throwing light upon the dark plot. He it was who directed and caused the arrest of Payne, Mrs. Surratt, Atzeroth, Arnold, O'Laughlin, Spangler and Mudd, and discovered and followed the track of The Assassin and Harrold down in lower Maryland, and finally telegraphed to the War Department the information which led to their capture.

O'LAUGHLIN'S GUILT.

The shadow deepened as to O'Laughlin, and this additional testimony to-day by Major Knox and Hutton, showing the presence of the accused at Secretary Stanton's on the night of the 13th of April, under suspicious circumstances, exercised O'Laughlin painfully. His facial demonstrations of mental suffering and misery, during the rendering of the evidence, were generally marked. His presence is much changed to-day. He came into the room this a. m. looking very pale and dejected.

MRS. SURRATT.

The prisoners platform and railing have been extended across the entire width of the room and Mrs. Surratt sits upon one end of it two or three feet apart from the other accused. This miserable creature is looking stronger and apparently more reconciled; as in fact do all the prisoners save Dr. Mudd and O'Laughlin. There is great anxiety to get a look at the defendants and to gain admittance to the court room, but permits are granted sparingly. Among the visitors to-day were Bishop McIlvaine, several Congressmen and the Judge of the Supreme Court of this district.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The following is a summary of the conclusion of the testimony taken on Monday:

JAMES E. HUMPHREY.

James E. Humphrey, livery stable keeper, testified to an intimacy between The Assassin and Surratt. The testimony taken before the doors were opened to the reporters of the press, includes that of a man who was in the rebel service, and which went to show that as early as 1863, The Assassin and others contemplated the assassination of President Lincoln, and the burning of Northern cities. Secret meetings were held, consisting of rebel officers, at which The Assassin was present, and the assassination was freely spoken of in the streets of Richmond. Other witnesses testified they had seen The Assassin in consultation with Sanders, Clay, Holcombe, and Thompson, in Canada.

CAPT. MCGOVERN.

Capt. Theo. McGovern described the assassination, and said though he knew Booth, he did not recognize him as the man who went into the President's box and afterwards jumped on the stage.

MAJOR RATHBONE.

Major Henry R. Rathbone, who was in the President's box, read the statement he made, and which was published shortly after the occurrence. He did not know Booth, nor could he recognize the assassin in his photograph.

MR. WITHERS.

Wm. Withers, Jr., musician at Ford's Theater met The Assassin under the stage, and was forced aside by his striking at him with a knife. He recognized in the picture J. Wilkes Booth, who rushed out of the back door of the theater. He did not see Spangler there ... Spangler ought to have been there to change the scenes. The route Booth took to get out of the theater was entirely unobstructed. Sometimes there are so many people there that one cannot pass, but that night everything seemed clear, which was unusual. Did not recollect ever seeing Spangler wear a moustache.

JOSEPH SIMMONS.

Joseph Simmons, colored, employed at Ford's Theater, testified that he saw The Assassin on the back part of the stage, between 5 and 6 o'clock, on the 14th. He saw him next when he jumped from the box on the stage. When he went out in the afternoon, he invited Spangler out to take a drink. The Assassin and Spangler were quite intimate. Spangler used to attend to The Assassin's horses when The Assassin was away. Spangler's position on the stage was on the right hand side as you face the audience, opposite the President's box. Spangler was on the stage, attending to his business as usual, that night. Do not remember seeing him during the second act. Saw him walking about, looking at the performance during the third act. Never saw him wear a moustache.

JOHN MILES.

John Miles, colored, employed in Ford's Theater, testified that Booth brought a horse from the stable to the back door of the theater, and called for Ned Spangler three times, between nine and ten o'clock on the night of the assassination. After that did not see Booth, but heard his horse ... coming out of the alley. About three o'clock in the afternoon saw Booth come from the stable where he kept his horse, with Ned Spangler and Joseph Maddox. The stable is not over ... yards from the theater. Spangler ... for him. A boy called Jno. Peanuts held the horse. ... [illegible] ... I asked him ... that held the horse. He told me not to say anything ... person who brought the horse there ... him away. Spangler appeared excited. Never saw him wear a moustache.

JOHN SELREMAN.

John Selreman, connected with Ford's Theater, testified he saw Booth come up to the back door of the theater on a horse. Spangler was there, and Booth said: "Help me all you can, won't you?" Spangler replied: "Oh! yes." This was about an hour and a half before the President was shot. Saw Booth again about half past ten going out of the back door just after the assassination on the stage. He had a handkerchief in his hand, and appeared to be wiping his eyes. Booth had free access to all parts of the theater. I was in front of the theater that night, on the pavement, but I did not see Spangler there. I have seen Spangler wear whiskers, but not a moustache. Saw Booth with several others that afternoon, between four and five o'clock, in the restaurant next door, smoking. I saw Ned Spangler, Maddox, Booth, Peanuts, and a young gentleman by the name of Golden there. Maddox asked me to drink, which I did. After Booth asked Spangler to help him, he went right behind the scenes.

The Judge Advocate remarked that it would be necessary for the Court to understand the localities of the interior of the theater, to visit it, and therefore the Court would meet there this Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. The Court then adjourned to 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The members of the Military Court this morning visited Ford's Theater to obtain more intelligible information concerning the scene of the assassination and the various points in that connection. On assembling at the court room at a quarter past eleven o'clock this morning, a large amount of the evidence taken before the Court yesterday was read over, and this was not finished at the recess this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Court paid an informal visit at 9 o'clock to the scene of the President's assassination. Nothing is changed there. On re-entering the Court room the prisoners were brought into the dock, and many eyes instinctively turned toward Spangler, who sat down listlessly and leaned back against the wall, staring vacantly during the reading of the record. David Stanton was permitted to amend the record of his testimony in the answer to the question, "Did he ask in regard to General Grant," to read "The man did ask for Gen. Grant, and also the man said he was a lawyer and knew Mr. Stanton very well."

EXAMINATION OF JOHN BROWN, ALIAS PEANUTS.

Was connected with Ford's Theater; attended to stage doors; carried bills in the day time; attended to Booth's horse, stabling and cleaning him; he kept his horse in a stable in the alley back of the theater; saw him in the afternoon of the assassination bring a horse into the stable about five or six o'clock; he hallooed for Spangler, who went down to the stable; Booth asked him for a halter and he went for one; thought Maddox was there too; saw Booth again on the stage that night; did not see him when he came with his horse; between nine and ten o'clock saw the horse at the door, when Spangler was called out to hold him; he told a woman call "Ned" and tell Spangler Booth wanted him. I held the horse; Spangler gave him to me to hold; I told him I had to attend to my door. He said if there was anything wrong to lay the blame to him; heard the report of the pistol; when Booth came out he told me to give him his horse; he knocked me down with the butt of his knife; he rode off immediately; I was in the President's box that afternoon; Harry Ford put flags around the box; Spangler was in the box with me; he damned the President and Gen. Grant; I told him he should not curse a man that way, he did him no harm; he said he ought to be cursed for getting so many men killed; he did not say he wished anything done to Grant and the President.

Cross-Examined—It was Davenny, an actor, who called Spangler and told him Booth wanted him in the alley. It was six or eight minutes afterwards that Spangler came to me; I was sitting in front of the door entrance on the left attending to the stage door; it was my duty to keep strangers out; I was in front of the theater when the curtain was drawn; I go out every night every time the curtain is drawn; did not see Booth there; Spangler was not in front of the theater; never saw Spangler wear a moustache; did not see any whiskers on him that night; Spangler was in the habit of hitching Booth's horses; he would have to take the bridle off, but Booth would not let him; this was about six o'clock; he put the halter round his neck and took the saddle off; Spangler used to hitch up and feed Booth's horse when I was not there; Mr. Gifford said he would give me a good job if I knew how to attend to horses; I said I knew something about it, and that is how I got to attending Booth's horse.

Q.—Do you know the way Booth went out after he jumped out of the President's box?

A.—No, sir; was out at the time. I do not know which entrance Booth ran through. He wasn't about the theater much. He came there sometimes. He entered generally on Tenth street; sometimes by back way. The stable is about 200 yards from the back entrance of the theater. The first scene of the third act was being played when I first went out to hold Booth's horse. Booth had only one horse there.

MARY JANE ANDERSON.

Mary Jane Anderson, colored, testified that she lived back of the Theatre in a room adjoining that of Mary Ann Turner. She saw Booth in the morning before the assassination, come out of the Theatre. Saw him about 2 o'clock p. m. standing in the back door of the theatre, about 7 or eight o'clock heard a horse come into the alley and heard Booth call "Ned" four times. Ned came out, and Booth said in low tone: "Tell Maddox to come here." Maddox came out, and he and Booth talked together in a low tone. Then Ned and Maddox took the horse and led him around the corner of the alley. After a while saw a person who had a horse, walking back and forward. Think the horse was there about an hour and a half before Booth came out. He jumped on the horse and rode off so fast that I thought the horse had run away with him. Soon I came down and there was a crowd around the door. Spangler came down, and somebody said the President had been shot by a man who rode off. I told Spangler that there was a man who called him, and he denied it and kept on denying it and walked off. Witness knew Maddox; saw him hold the horse a little while and then go into the theater; think Maddox was holding the horse when Booth came out and mounted, but am not certain; it might have been him, Spangler or another man; there seemed to be three of them holding the horse at different times.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Among the witnesses examined in the assassination trial to-day was Mr. Browning, the Private Secretary of President Johnson, who said that on the evening of the assassination he found in his letter box a card, addressed to President Johnson, with the words upon it:

"Do not wish to disturb you. Are you at home?
"J. WILKES BOOTH."

Maj. Knox and Sergeant Hutter testified that on the 13th of April the residence of the Secretary of War was illuminated in honor of the recent victories. Gen. Grant, his wife and others were in the house at the time. O'Laughlin, whom the witness now identified, had intruded into the house, and in reply to a question said he was a lawyer and very well acquainted with Secretary Stanton. O'Laughlin appeared to be drunk, and said he wanted to have a look at Gen. Grant. This was about 9 o'clock.

DR. STONE.

Dr. Stone testified as to the condition of President Lincoln after the shooting. The ball extracted from the head was exhibited, and he identified it by the initials "A. L." which he had scratched upon it with a pen-knife.

SERGEANT COBB.

Sergeant Cobb, who on the night of the assassination was on duty at the navy yard bridge, testified as to Booth and his companion passing into Maryland. Booth, in being challenged, said he was going to a house in the country, near Greentown. The pistol picked up in the theater box was produced in court and identified.

LIEUT. LOVELL.

Lieut. Lovell, who went in pursuit of the assassin, gave an interesting account of overtaking him, and of the conduct of Dr. Mudd, who dressed Booth's leg. The boot which was cut from Booth's leg, was produced in court. Inside was written "J. Wilkes." Officer Lloyd, who went in pursuit of the fugitives, said Dr. Mudd at first denied seeing them, but afterwards recollected it was Booth's leg which he had set, the latter having been somewhat disguised.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Washington correspondent of the *Post* says: "The next great trial will be that of Jeff. Davis, who will soon arrive here. It is rumored that he will have to stand trial as an accomplice in the murder of Mr. Lincoln. If that charge against him should be abandoned, he will be tried for treason. It is difficult to see how he is to escape with his life, and his sympathizers here abandon all hopes of a pardon, as the President has repeatedly announced his intention to execute the laws upon the leaders. Of course, if Davis gets a pardon, no one else will be executed."

A special to the *Commercial*, dated Washington, May 16, says: "Jeff. Davis is being brought to Washington as fast as steam can bring him. He will probably arrive by Saturday. It is said he will be tried as an accomplice of Booth and the other assassins. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, is expected to arrive in a few days."

NEW YORK, May 16.—The *Commercial's* special says: "The evidence of the guilt of the prisoners at the conspiracy trial appears so conclusive, so completely ... the current of sympathy in their favor produced by the proposed secret trial. It is said that the prisoners are warned by their counsel to abandon all hope. They appear utterly broken down. Reverdy Johnson takes but little part in the trial. He is preparing an elaborate argument challenging the jurisdiction of the Court."

It is now proposed to substitute a street parade of the returned armies in Washington before the President for a grand review.

The *Post's* special says: "Judge Bond, of Baltimore, yesterday charged a Grand Jury that persons sitting in Military Commissions for the trial of citizens of Maryland, not connected with the army or navy, are liable to indictment."

It is believed in official circles that Jeff. Davis will first be tried on the charge of treason.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rebel Archives Arriving—Sherman's Officers—The Rebel Ram Stonewall.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1865.

Two large trunks, filled with the private papers of Geo. N. Sanders, were brought up to-day, from Richmond, and delivered to the War Department.

The city is filled with officers from Sherman's army, the advanced guard of which reached Alexandria this afternoon.

The Government has official information that the pirate Stonewall called at Nassau, although the British Colonial authorities there have refused to even permit Union war vessels to enter that port, declaring that Nassau and Bermuda were closed to both belligerent parties.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Mr. Arnold, member of Congress from Illinois, during the four years of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and his personal friend, is preparing memoirs of his life and administration of President Lincoln, with a history of the important Congressional legislature of the same period.

Mrs. Lincoln having partially recovered from her indisposition, has announced her intention of leaving for home on Thursday next.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Gen. Dodge's Terms with the Bushwhackers—The 17th Illinois—Latest from the District of the Plains.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 16, 1865.

Gen. Dodge has consented to receive the surrender of bushwhackers on the following terms: ... to lay down their arms, surrender all ... [illegible] ...

The 17th Illinois cavalry arrived here from Cape Girardeau this morning. One hundred of the regiment will be mustered out. The balance are under orders for Kansas.

Brig. Gen. Connor, commanding the District of the Plains, is in the city, and leaves to-morrow for Fort Kearney. He has information that the Indians are still threatening trouble north of the overland mail route.

FROM MADISON.

The Five Per Cent Claim Paid—The Adjutant General—Military Matters—Court Martial.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, May 16.

A United States Treasury warrant for $184,734.05 has been received at the Executive office in full, in payment of the claims due on the famous five per cent canal fund, and the amount deposited in school funds.

Adjutant General Gaylord leaves for Washington to-morrow, to visit Wisconsin regiments, a large number of which will be gathered there, with special reference to perfecting the records under the law of last winter.

There are about 500 men still at Camp Randall, besides some 300 patients in the hospitals. Of these, 325 belong to the permanent guard, the drafted men of which, 224 in number, are about to be discharged, leaving 110 substitutes as the permanent guard of the Camp and property remaining there.

A court-martial convened here to-day, Gen. T. C. Campbell, President, and Lt. Farnsworth, Judge Advocate, for the trial of Capt. Grant for speculation in the transportation of men under his charge. After that the court will probably be resolved into a military commission for the trial of Messrs. Bush and Briggs. Mr. J. H. Turner, Provost Marshal of Ozaukee county, is to be tried by the U. S. court in Milwaukee, for his alleged granting of illegal exemptions.

There have been forty deserters mustered out here, who reported under the President's proclamation. There are about six thousand charged to this State, including runaways from the draft, bounty jumpers, &c.

The St. George's Society had a very pleasant and patriotic time at their supper last night.

FROM EUROPE.

Continued Addresses of Sympathy—Great Meeting of Workmen in London—The Queen's Instructions to the British Minister at Washington—Important from France, Spain and Italy—The Markets.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The steamer Circassian has arrived from Liverpool 6th, via Queenstown 7th.

Cotton easier and a quarter of a penny lower for American; fair Orleans, 15d; middling, 14d; middling Mobile, 14½d; fair upland, 16d; middling, 14½d; market quiet and unchanged on Friday.

Resolutions of sympathy with America continue to pour in. Almost every public body and place in England must have given expressions of its sympathy. Among the latest demonstrations was a great meeting of the working men of London. In addition to a resolution of condolence was adopted, was one rejoicing at the Federal successes and the destruction of slavery.

The London *Times* has a friendly and hopeful editorial upon the speeches of Sir F. Bruce and President Johnson, which it regards as a fresh earnest of amity. It says Johnson's language is pacific and statesmanlike and will meet with a response in England. The *Times* hopes the ill words of provocation which have been employed by irresponsible persons may be buried in the general accord.

The Queen's response to addresses from Parliament says she entirely participates in the sentiments addressed to her on the assassination and she has given directions to the Minister at Washington to make known the feelings entertained by Parliament in common with herself and the whole people.

In the House of Lords, Ravensworth questioned Derby as to the meaning of his expression that the Southerners, if connected with the assassination, had committed worse than crime—a blunder. Derby said he did not see how his expression could be wrongly interpreted. He used a well-known political expression of Talleyrand, to simply convey his meaning, that Southerners, by sanctioning what was not only highly immoral, would, at the same time, approve that which could do nothing but inflict the most serious injury on their political cause.

The House of Commons voted the leading provisions of Gladstone's budget.

Napoleon was enthusiastically received in Algiers.

The government bill fixing an hundred thousand men as the contingent of 1866, passed the corps legislatif.

Bourse firm at 67f 55c.

It is rumored that the mission of Signor Vegezzi to Rome on the subject of religious matters in the Italian kingdom failed.

The Spanish government published a decree ordering the evacuation of San Domingo.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and easier and a penny lower. Corn dull and easier.

PROVISIONS—Beef active and firm. Pork steady. Lard easier.

Sugar active and 3d@6d higher, closing quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat firm and 1s higher in the market. Sugar easier. Coffee steady. Petroleum steady. Consols closed on Friday at 90¾@90⅞. Illinois Central 75@76. Erie 51@51½. 5-20s 69@69½. Bullion in bank increased £75,000.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—Cotton—Easier and slightly declined.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and weather favorable for crops.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady.

LONDON, May 6—Consols 90½@91; Ill. C. 75½; Erie shares 51@51½; 5-20s 69@69½.

POSTSCRIPT.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 16.

Since last Friday four thousand six hundred emigrants have arrived at this port.

From Mexico.

The *Tribune* publishes an imperial decree, issued at the City of Mexico, March 4th, declaring all contracts made with Benito Juarez to be of no value after that date. No claims of parties to any lands on the Pacific coast will be respected.

The Pirate Shenandoah.

By way of Panama it is announced that the pirate Shenandoah sailed from Melbourne on the 18th of February. Her destination was unknown, but it was generally supposed, she would undertake a cruise on the Pacific coast in the track of vessels bound for California.

Navy Requisitions.

The *Herald's* Washington special says that the last of the suspended requisitions of the Navy Department were passed by Secretary McCulloch today. It will take four or five days to pass them through the different Bureaus and get the money into the hands of the disbursing officers.

The Harris Case.

The verdict in the Harris case is understood to have been referred by Judge Holt to the Secretary of War. Its nature has not transpired.

Seven-Thirties.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Jay Cook reports subscriptions to the 7-30 loan to-day to the amount of $1,742,300. The largest subscription was $200,000 from the First National Bank of Cincinnati; $150,000 from the First National Bank of St. Paul, Minn.; $25,700 from Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Buffalo; First National Bank of Hartford, $80,000; First National Bank of Boston, $250,000; First National Bank of Philadelphia, $300,000. There were 1,115 individual subscriptions of $50 and $100.

Barnum After Davis' Petticoats.

An agent of Barnum's was here to-day, and offered $500 for the gown in which Jeff. Davis was captured, while two prominent Chicago gentlemen have been pleading for it as an addition to the Northwestern Fair.

The Conspiracy Trial.

In the conspirators' trial, the hearing of testimony for the prosecution is expected to occupy this week. How much time will afterward be taken up by the defense cannot be reasonably determined, but from present indications, their witnesses can all be heard next week. Every reasonable opportunity is afforded the prisoners for a free consultation with their attorneys, and during the session to-day one or more of the accused was constantly hanging upon the rail that divides them from the audience, in earnest conversation with his counsel.

The Yellow Fever Plot.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Bermuda *Advocate* of the 25th ult. contains a report of the preliminary examination of the plot to introduce yellow fever into our Northern cities, and that the examination has resulted in the committal of a resident of the island named Swan, on the charge of having conspired with one Dr. Blackburn to take charge of certain trunks containing infected clothing, for the purpose of having the former forwarded to New York, Philadelphia and other cities, with the object of their introducing yellow fever. Blackburn, whose halting points were Halifax, Quebec and the Clifton House, at Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, made liberal promises to Swan provided the contract was fairly carried out. The funds were to be supplied freely from the Confederate exchequer, and meanwhile Blackburn himself was to retire to Halifax and watch the progress of events until the opening of spring, when the season would probably be more favorable to the imported disease.

From North Carolina.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 4.—Gen. Schofield's order declaring the slaves of this State free, created consternation, as the labor of slaves was wanted to put in spring crops, and the slaves refused to work claiming their former masters owed them a living. Maj. Gen. Cox, of the 23d corps, however, has reassured the people by telling them that the slaves will be obliged to work to support themselves.

Rev. John A. Gilmer has commenced dividing his lands among his slaves, furnishing them with facilities to work with. Other masters will follow the example. Gen. Schofield's course gives universal satisfaction.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.—Major Gen. Thomas arrived this evening *en route* for Washington.

Governor Brown of Georgia, arrived this morning, and left this afternoon. He was arrested on the night of the 9th, at the Executive Mansion, at Milledgeville, by Capt. Kneeland and Lieut. Byfed, and proceeded to Washington, under charge of the latter.

The Nashville *Press* learns that Gen. Forrest was killed by Capt. Walden of the rebel army, in revenge for the shooting of his son.

The Indiana Conspirators.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 16.—A dispatch from Washington to Gen. Hovey announces a suspension of the execution of Bowles and Milligan until the 1st of June, and a commutation of Horsey's sentence to imprisonment for life.

Gold.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Gold steady, at about yesterday's quotations. The speculative operations are merely nominal. Prices opened at 129⅞, fell to 129¼, and recovered again to 129⅝.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Gold to-night 129⅞.

ASSAULT.—Wm. Kennedy, Wm. Horan and John Murphy, working hands on the Propeller "Dean Richmond," yesterday charged the mate, John Langley, with wantonly abusing and beating them at the hour of four o'clock on Monday morning. The case came before Justice Gutherton, and the defendant was fined $5 and costs for each assault. The plaintiffs were afterwards ... charged with deserting the ship, and ... Their only offense is stated ... to procure warrant ... to the justice's office ... the mate.

THE CHICAGO ICE TRADE.

The Programme for 1865 Declared—An Outrageous Combination Formed—The Remedy Against Extortion.

Some just sensation has been caused among householders by the announcement of the season programme by our ice dealers. They have formed a combination offensive and defensive; offensive against the pockets of citizens; defensive ... what it is in vain for them in any honorable manner to resist, the decline of prices of living. The monopoly they have formed is the more outrageous, coming as it does at a time when the rapid and permanent fall of gold is bringing back living expenses to something nearer the old standard, the difference remaining now lessening every day. It is not based on a short supply. It is not predicated upon any exigencies present or possible in the market. This "big thing on ice" is simply the growth of a determination on the part of those concerned in the movement to hold out against any downward tendency in their staple, in the face of all changes in the values of money, and to force their extortion upon our public by means they believe to be in their power.

The undertaking indeed is not without precedent. It only differs from those that have gone before it, first in that there never was so utterly unjustifiable an advance in prices as now, and second that there is this time associated with the scheme a company from which we had the right to expect better things, which was organized expressly to break down such combinations. With this view it gained support and countenance among our citizens, numbers of the most solid of whom were induced to subscribe to the stock on the sole plea that it was pledged to resist and destroy monopolies. This was the Chicago Ice Company. It now stands among the conspirators against the interests of our citizens. The parties to this combination are Wadhams, Willard & Co., H. W. Thomas & Co., A. S. Piper & Co., and the Chicago Ice Company. These do not indeed represent the entire ice trade of the city, but they comprise the bulk of capital invested, and hold all save inconsiderable amounts of the ice now in store in this city and at Crystal Lake.

It is not urged by these gentlemen that their quantity of ice is limited. The last winter gave them full stocks of a commodity that cost them nothing but the gathering. The expense of handling was enhanced considerably by the rates of labor, but even with this concession there remains no justification of the extortionate scheme, the adoption of which has caused the greatest indignation in this community.

The proposition now is to charge ONE CENT PER POUND for ice, or one dollar per week for the ordinary daily family supply of fifteen pounds. This is repeating, and that too under circumstances that strip it of all justification, the greedy and grasping policy of some of these same parties two years ago when the same price of one dollar per hundred was maintained throughout the season, the same season too in which, virtuous and valorous, the Chicago Ice Company set about redressing the grievance against another year. There was then the excuse there is not now, of a light harvest of ice the previous winter, and a large army and hospital demand. Neither of these two last features belong to the present state of facts.

The end of the war has brought the demand for ice down to the ordinary peace footing. It is the boast of the ice monopoly themselves that there never was in the Northwest a larger and better stock of ice than that in store here. In all former seasons fifty cents per hundred paid them handsome profits, and made the business so tempting that ice firms begin to tread numerously upon one another's heels. Nothing but the strictest and closest combination against the interests of the public would enable the rate they have fixed upon to be maintained a single day. The imposition is so monstrous that a single prominent dissenter from the scheme would bring it all down about the ears of the conspirators.

We have referred to the Chicago Ice Company as the more blameworthy in this business, from the peculiar circumstances under which it came into existence. It sprang into the ring to defend our citizens against monopolies. On this point it sought and obtained the co-operation of our best citizens. It thus occupies a peculiarly ungracious position, in joining the very combination it was created to put down. Were the Chicago Ice Company to fulfill its pledges to the community, the rest of these, its present accomplices, could not maintain their position an hour, and prices for ice would drop to a fair and yet highly remunerative figure.

It may be said, indeed, that any one has the right to charge whatever price he chooses for his commodity, as the public can buy or let it alone as they please. But this does not cover the case of an unjust combination to forestall and force up exorbitant figure articles of use and necessity. Either one of these high contracting parties, contracting to hold their ice at twice the proper price, has the right, each for themselves, to charge what they please, but the remedy would then be an independent dealer. Nothing but a combination of all the dealers could hope for a moment to keep prices warranted by neither right nor justice.

The community is robbed in this instance because the monopoly that has them by the throat has determined to realize from $14.00 to $18.00 per ton in profits, instead of a margin that should content honorable business men. There is no such evil without a remedy, and in this instance it rests with our citizens. Ice is not so much of a necessity but that our householders with only a moderate amount of sacrifice can teach the ice-monopolists a lesson they will long remember. A very small amount of effort ... will speedily bring them to their knees. It will melt their determination and their ice at ease and the same time. These men are not out of the reach of public indignation, though they do nothing to render themselves amenable to the laws, and they can be made to suffer the penalty of their real offence in the determination of the public against whom they have conspired.

STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

Eleventh Annual Meeting—First Day of the Session.

The Eleventh Annual Session of the State Homœopathic Association, was commenced on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, in the rooms of the Homœopathic Institute, No. 169 Clark street. There was a full attendance.

W. C. Anthony, M. D., of Princeton, the President, took the chair.

The session was opened with prayer, offered by Dr. Miller.

The President on taking his seat briefly alluded to the object of the meetings, the discussion of the great truths in nature and medicine. He was happy to meet his professional brothers, and trusted that the session would be eminently conducive to the spread of the principles of Homœopathy.

The roll was called by G. D. Beebe, M. D., the Recording Secretary.

D. A. Colton M. D., the Corresponding Secretary, handed in papers on Cerebro Spinal Meningitis by Drs. Paine and Wilson of the New York State Society; they were laid on the table to be taken up in their natural order. Dr. Beebe reported the receipt of 200 copies of the transactions of the New York Society, and hoped that this Society would order a further number sufficient to supply each member with a copy. On his motion a vote of thanks was tendered to the New York Society, and his suggestion was adopted.

A letter on drug proving, containing some valuable suggestions, by Dr. E. J. Frazer, was read and ordered filed. A discussion then ensued on the payment of expenses of printing proceedings.

The hours at which reports should be presented were then fixed.

On motion of Dr. Beebe a financial committee was appointed, as follows: Drs. Meller and Ober.

The report of the Financial Committee was read; it showed the treasury of the Society to be in a satisfactory condition.

The Board of Censors reported the following candidates for membership; they were elected: J. L. Mitchell, Chicago; W. H. Burt, Lyons, Iowa; T. A. Wakeman, Centralia; O. H. Mann, Ottawa; Charles Woodhouse, Plainfield; G. W. Foote, Galesburg; E. Parsons, Wautaga; S. P. Cole, Janesville, Wis.; A. W. Woodward, Aurora.

Dr. Hale called attention to the fact that New York had been the first among the States to legalize State and county medical societies. He would see that some action be taken looking to the legalization of these societies in our state.

After some discussion, on motion of Dr. Hale a committee, consisting of ten, was appointed to originate ways and means for memorializing the Legislature of this State to pass such a law as will legalize the State and county societies after the manner of New York.

A committee to nominate such committee was appointed, and instructed also to report a plan of action this morning.

Adjourned for dinner.

In the afternoon an interesting discussion followed the reading of a paper on retroversion of the uterus, by Dr. R. B. Clark, of Racine. Drs. G. D. Beebe, of Chicago, and G. S. Barrows of Cherry Valley, participated in the discussion.

Dr. R. Ludlam, M. D., of Chicago, read an interesting paper on Uterine Ulcerations, criticising the indiscriminate application of caustics, and urging that constitutional treatment is as early applicable to ulcerations in that locality as upon cutaneous surfaces.

Drs. I. S. P. Lord and R. B. Clark, spoke at some length upon the subject.

A report of some interesting surgical cases was read by Dr. G. D. Beebe, of the Bureau of Surgery, and being accepted, was referred to the Committee on Publishing. Dr. D. H. Colton, M. D., Corresponding Secretary, presented a communication from Dr. G. Davis, of Lacon, Ill., enclosing a report of a case of Craniotomy, which was accepted, and after full discussion, referred to the publication committee.

In the evening a paper on the retroversion of the Uterus, was read by Dr. L. Pratt, of Wheaton, Ill., who spoke at length of the causes and treatment of the female complaint. After discussing the subject treated in the paper, the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, when the annual election of officers will be held.

Frederick Seward—The Confession of Payne.

[Wash. Correspondent N. Y. Times.]

It has already been stated that the person known as Payne has confessed the attempt upon Mr. Seward's life. He says that he had never seen him, that he had nothing against him, and that he attempted to kill him only because he had sworn to do it. The whole affair, he has said, was a gigantic failure—only two (Booth and himself) of the whole number concerned having kept their oaths. If it had succeeded, he says, the actors in it would never have been known. This seems at first sight inconsistent with the open exposure made of himself by Booth after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. But I have been told that it was part of the plan to turn off the gas in the theater the instant the pistol shot was heard, and that the man was found at the controlling stop-cock to whom that duty had been assigned, but that he failed to hear the signal. Payne is not at all communicative. He refuses to disclose the names of his associates, or to say any thing of his own antecedents. It is not believed that he has given his real name, nor is it known to what part of the country he belongs. He looks young, not over twenty-one or two; has a square, hard face; a clear, firm eye, which returns, even now, unflinchingly, the sternest and steadiest gaze; is very athletic in his frame; has white, soft hands, evidently unused to work, and although utterly unmoved by threats or by harshness, gives indications of sensibility to acts and words of kindness. He says that when he fled from Mr. Seward's room he knew that he had failed, and expected to find the hall below full of men, summoned by the cries of "murder" raised by the colored boy, who had escaped into the street, which cries he himself had distinctly heard. But he was prepared, and determined to cut his way through them all, and was surprised to find himself unopposed.

Southern Independence in 1850.

Among letters found in Charleston, S. C., is one from ex-Governor Hammond, the original of which is now in possession of a gentleman of New York. It was written nearly fifteen years ago, and is of historical value, as additional evidence that secession was no sudden movement, produced by late events; but a fixed determination on the part of the leading men of the South, for years before it was brought about. The letter is as follows:

SILVER BLUFF, 1 Aug., 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: I take this small sheet because I cannot write much tho' I have much to say. I am fagged down by riding over my place this dreadful hot weather and from writing Mr. Calhoun's eulogy, which will be longer than my —— Address. So I have a good excuse to get out of the way when it is to be delivered.

I snatched a moment last week to write an article about the steamer, &c., which I have sent to the *Advertiser* and expect it will appear in the next paper or the next after. I added another suggestion to the one I made to you, that they should be *war* as well as commercial steamers, and form a nucleus for a Southern navy. This has been a favorite idea with me all the time, and I don't know how I came to omit it when writing to you. I hope your Charleston papers will republish. But they may not unless bribed. Perhaps you may be able to contrive it without being known. I am anxious not to be known in the matter myself, nor do I think it advisable to agitate it warmly out of Charleston *just yet*. I think it important, however, that people should be turning it over in their minds as soon as possible. I mean reasonable people.

I am downright sorry to hear of any improvement of the steam line to New York. It is all wrong. Every new facility to that communication is a link in our chain. The more we have the more tribute we pay. You must stop the transit at Charleston. You *must* do it.

I should like to see you, and have much to talk about. I have not seen the —— of the defect of the compromise bill. I suppose California will not come up *per se*. I think the defect of this bill is due entirely to the Nashville Convention and the ratification meetings after. A very good *beginning*. Yours sincerely,

J. H. HAMMOND.

H. W. Connor, Esq.

New Advertisements.

OUR PEACE COMMISSION.—A genuine Photograph of Gen. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Butler, Hooker, Hancock, Howard and Rear Admiral Farragut, put up in a neat package and sent to any address, pre paid, for 50 cts. No Lady's Album is complete without them. Address F. HOWARD & CO., Post Office Box 1149, Chicago, Illinois. my17w830-1t

FOR FURS, CLOTHS, CARPETS, &c. CEDAR CAMPHOR. Use it at once. Moths while chrysalids are economically destroyed. Cedar Camphor is stifling to insect life. All druggists sell it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, makers, Boston. my17w817 1t

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. FOR OSWEGO, CAPE VINCENT & OGDENSBURGH. The New Screw Steamer EMPIRE, A. REED, Master. Will leave her Dock, foot of North LaSalle street, this WEDNESDAY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK. Passengers ticketed to Boston, New York, and all intermediate points. N. J. HOWE, Agent. J. E. GREEN, Passenger Agent. P. O. Drawer 5940. my17w836-1t

Dwight's Full Weight Soaps. Are as good as the very best, and for sale as follows: Dwight's Old English, per box of 10 pounds...; Dwight's German Mottled...; Dwight's Short Weights, per box...$4.50 to $5.00. J. R. CHAPMAN, No. 11 Clark st. my17w817-1t

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR—Goodrich's Steamboat Line. The splendid steamer Planet, Capt. R. Wilkins, will leave her docks below Rush street bridge on Friday evening, May 19th, at 8 o'clock, for Ontonagon and all intermediate ports on Lake Superior and Lake Michigan. For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES E. DALLIBA, Agent.

CHICAGO HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. The Trustees of the Hospital are requested to meet on Thursday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at the Hospital, No. 49 Rush street. my17w804 2t

CUT THIS OUT And send it, with 25 cents for circulars, if you wish to learn the particulars of a pleasant business, which any person, male or female, can clear $10 per week, at home. ... $1 to $5 capital required, and profits $5 to $10 per day. Address R. WAVELL, Box 4781, Chicago.

PHOTOGRAPHS! Of every description taken at "EVERITT'S GALLERY," 111 Lake street. Old Ambrotypes copied and made to look like original pictures. Special pains taken with children in order to secure a perfect and pleasing likeness. my17w809 1t

ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. A full and graphic history ... Address J. J. CUTTING & CO., 125 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 613.

THE CRAIG MICROSCOPE—Price $2.50. The Novelty Microscope—price $3.00. ... N. WOLCOTT, 130 South Clark st. Post Office Box 1035.

2,800 BAGS FINE DAIRY and Coarse Liverpool salt. Also, New York Hops and 50 Pork Barrels for sale. Send your money and orders to J. D. SKINNER & CO., Commission Merchants, 206 Kinzie st., Chicago, Ill.

ICE! ICE! ICE! We offer for sale our Ice and Ice House. Quantity of ice about 150 tons. Ice house is new and substantial, having a large cooling room. ... RHODES & WHITE, 184, 186, 188 Wells street.

The Liverpool, London and Globe FIRE INSURANCE CO. ESTABLISHED....1836. Invested Funds Exceed $15,000,000. Invested in the United States over $1,400,000. DIRECTORS IN NEW YORK—F. Cottenet, Esq., Chairman; Henry Grinnell, Esq., Deputy Chairman; ... Gaillard, Jr., Esq.; E. M. Archibald, Esq.; Alex Hamilton, Jr., Esq. ... ROBERT REID, Agent, 48 LaSalle street, Bank of Montreal.

A CARD. Having thoroughly renovated our Billiard Hall, Nos. 214 & 216 INDIANA-ST., Six of Brunswick's Best Tables, And newly furnished the same with all the appurtenances of a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD HALL, The same will again be thrown open to the public on Thursday Evening, May 18, 1865. Grateful for the past liberal patronage of the public, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, and shall, as heretofore, devote all our energies to satisfy our guests. BLAKE & FRIEDRICH.

SOAP! SOAP!! THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST. We continue to manufacture our MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP, which is sold by Chicago Grocers generally, of the same high standard of quality that has given for it the reputation of being the Best Family Soap in the market. Furthermore, it is full weight, which is not true of many Soaps now offered to the public. PROCTER & GAMBLE, CINCINNATI.

PROPOSALS FOR HAULING CAST IRON WATER PIPES. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, May 16, 1865. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 11 a. m. Saturday, May 27th, for hauling from the Bridewell Dock and distributing along the various streets in the city where the same shall be ordered to be laid, all the water pipes to be laid during the present year. Said work to include all labor of loading and unloading the pipes, and to be done according to specifications on file in the office of the Board. The contractor will be held responsible for any damage done to the pipes after its delivery to him. Proposals must be accompanied with the usual bond, and be directed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Hauling Water Pipes." The Board reserve the right to reject any or all offers, and no proposal will be accepted unless the bidder gives evidence satisfactory to the Board that he is competent, reliable and responsible. J. G. GINDELE, FRED LETZ, J. J. ROE, Board of Public Works.

Remember the Water Tax TO-DAY. A few days only remain in which you can save ten per cent on the water taxes.

INSPECTING, OVERHAULING, and Resalting Provisions. WE HAVE GENUINE TURKS ISLAND SALT, In Store, and are Inspecting, Overhauling and Resalting Provisions with the same, at lowest rates. ... Warehouse, corner State and Adams streets. Office, 28 LaSalle street. UNDERWOOD & CO., Commission Merchants.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, GREEN BAY, WIS. (SUCCESSORS TO BANK OF GREEN BAY.) Special attention given to collections, and remittances made upon day of payment, at current rate of exchange. HENRY STRONG, President. M. D. PEAK, Cashier.

New Advertisements.

THE AMBER OIL COMP'Y OF CHICAGO. Organized under the Laws of Pennsylvania. CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000, IN SHARES OF $2.00 EACH PAR VALUE. WORKING CAPITAL - - $50,000. OFFICERS: President—Col. EDMUND D. TAYLOR. Vice-Pres't—H. D. COLVIN. Secretary—GEO. C. CLARKE. Treasurer—D. W. MITCHELL. Counsel—BATES & TOWSLEE. Superintendent—DAVID BUNNION. DIRECTORS: EDMUND D. TAYLOR, North'n Ill. Coal & Oil Co.; H. D. COLVIN, Sup't U. S. Express Co.; JNO. C. GAULT, Sup't Galena Div. C. & N. W. R. R. Co.; DR. J. W. ELDRIDGE; D. W. MITCHELL, Agent of Kingsbury Estate; GRANVILLE KIMBALL, Commission Merchant; JNO. M. VAN OSDEL, Architect; F. B. TOWSLEE, of Bates & Towslee, Attorneys; GEO. F. WETHERBE, of George F. Wetherbe & Co., Commission, &c. Subscription Books NOW OPEN AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 2 Smith & Nixon's Building, And at the office of D. W. MITCHELL, No. 145 Lake street.

REMOVAL. We have removed from 95 Clark street, TO 67 WASHINGTON ST., (In Crosby's Opera House.) Where, with increased facilities for doing business, we hope to fill all orders, whether WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, More satisfactorily than ever before. ROOT & CADY, 67 Washington street, Chicago. Wholesale Agents for the Northwest of Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, Bradbury Pianos, Vose Pianos, &c.

PAPER WAREHOUSE OF LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO., SUCCESSORS TO C. H. & L. Laflin and J. W. Butler & Co., 42 & 44 STATE STREET. Owners and agents for ten of largest and best Paper Mills in the West, we can supply the trade with the BEST QUALITY, AND AT A LOWER PRICE, Than any other Western House, with Fine Papers, Book, Print, Colored, Manilla, Grocer's Sacks, Straw Boards, Card Boards, Druggist Papers, Wrapping, Roofing, Carpet, Hardware, Flour Sacks, Tar Boards, Cut Cards, Twines, &c., &c. Orders received and promptly executed for any kind and quality of Paper to be manufactured on short notice. Cash paid for Rags and all kinds of Paper Stock.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS! The proprietors having other business which requires their attention and capital, offer FOR SALE the entire property connected with their AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, 53 & 55 West Lake street, Chicago. The buildings are new, 40 feet front, 80 feet deep, two stories and basement, with very cheap land lease. Buildings, stock and fixtures will be sold together or separately, or the buildings rented on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises, or to J. A. STODDARD & CO., 162 Lake st.

FROM AUCTION. Large lots of Hosiery, Gloves and Handkerchiefs, which we offer very low. Also, full lines Fans, Hair Nets, Lombardy Pins, Wide Beltings, Buckles, &c. 78 LAKE STREET. Graves & Irvine.

A New 14 inch. Lathe. For sale by F. P. HAWKINS & CO., 68 Washington-St.

TRY IT. NELSON & SONS' OLD English Erasive Soap. WESTERN AGENTS: H. H. THOMPSON & CO., 99 South Water-St.

HARD COAL. On and after May 11 we shall sell all sizes Hard Coal At $15 per Ton, Delivered. KELLOGG & GRAY, 66 Market street, Cor. Washington.

KEY TO LOVE; or, Dr. S. M. Landis' new celebrated private lecture on "Psychological Fascinations" is just out. ... Send 25 cents to Dr. Landis' Medical College, 1312 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and receive it by return mail.

MR. LINCOLN AT HOME just published by J. Carbutt, 131 Lake street. A photograph of our late President and his son Thaddeus, size 10x12 and card size, price of the former $1.25, cards 25 cents. They are the best likeness of President Lincoln extant. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

FOUR BUSHEL BURLAPS FOR SALE BY R. F. QUIMBY, 190 S. Water st.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!! Who will not have a set of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, When they can be had for ten dollars? ... opposite the Post Office, 167 ... street. J. M. TOWNER, Dentist.

ROOFING MATERIALS FOR SALE—A large stock of Roofing Paper and Cement, of the best quality ... M'FARLAND, Manufacturer. Office—Room No. 7 Masonic Temple, 87 Dearborn street. P. O. Box 4409.

EYE & EAR. J. H. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist. Operative Surgeon for Cross Eye, Cataract, &c. ... Artificial Eyes and Ear Drums inserted.

PLEASANT ROOM. A pleasant room, close by Michigan avenue, and looking upon the Lake, can be had, with board, by addressing "B J M," Tribune Office.

WHEREAS, my wife, Lavinia, ... has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, ... this is to notify all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. DERIN A. ALFORD. Chicago, May 15, 1865.

New Advertisements.

DR. AYRE'S NEW SYSTEM OF CURE. Throat, Lung and Heart DISEASES, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and CONSUMPTION. Where it is impossible for the party to come personally to the city he should write as many of his symptoms as possible (including ten stamps). A list of questions, and also a little book on the subject, will be furnished upon application. Lung Institute, McCormick's Building, corner Randolph and Dearborn street; L. WINSLOW AYRE, M. D., Proprietor. Post Office Lock Drawer 6389.

Northwestern Fair. Internal Arrangements. At a meeting of the Committee of Internal Arrangements of the N. W. Sanitary Fair, held at the Rooms of the Sanitary Commission on Saturday afternoon, May 13, Judge D. V. Bell in the Chair and W. Goodsmith Secretary, it was *Resolved*, That the ladies and gentlemen representing the Denominational Department be requested to file their applications for space in the Fair Building at the office of the Secretary of the Sanitary Commission not later than 12 M., Tuesday, May 16; and that they meet this Committee at "Union Hall," in the Fair Grounds, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when a final decision will be made on their applications. *Resolved*, That all applicants for space in the Fair Building, other than Denominational, either in city or county, shall file their applications with the Secretary of the Sanitary Commission not later than 12 M., Friday, May 19; and meet this Committee on Saturday, May 20, at 3 P. M., at "Union Hall," on the Fair Grounds, when a final decision will be made on their applications.

LINCOLN MOURNING PIN. PERFECT PICTURE. EVERY LOYAL BREAST SHOULD WEAR ONE. Sent by mail, post paid, everywhere, for 25 cents, or $1.25 half dozen, $2 per dozen. Get up your Clubs. Lincoln and Wreath Photographs. Price 30 cents or $1.50 per dozen. Address all orders plainly to C. L. BRIGGS, 144 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

REMOVAL. Torrence, Manning & Co. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, AND FANCY GOODS, HAVE REMOVED TO 85 Lake Street and 39 Wabash Avenue. Our stock will be found full and complete, and at as low prices as can be found in this market.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. NEW THROUGH LINE. To Escanaba, Marquette, Portage, Eagle Harbor, Ontonagon, and all intermediate points on LAKE SUPERIOR. This Company has perfected arrangements whereby Merchandise or other Freight may be transported through to above points with dispatch and at low rates. Time from Chicago to Marquette forty-six hours. Goods should be delivered at the Wisconsin Division Freight Depot. For through rates or other information apply to CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Freight Agent.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865. FLEXIBLE Florentine Trail. Most Flexible, Elastic and Durable Skirt in the Market. C. H. DE FOREST & CO., Manufacturers and Jobbers in Hoop Skirts and Corsets And Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods and Notions. REMOVED TO 50 Lake Street, SEE GILT SKIRT.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS, SCHOOL ORGANS AND MELODEONS. THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND NOW IN USE. Every Instrument Warranted for Five Years. For seventeen years the superior excellence of our Instruments has not been questioned, and for two years past the enormous demand has made it impossible for us to meet our orders promptly. With our increased facilities, we feel warranted in assuring our patrons that their orders will be promptly met, and solicit a continuance of their patronage. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLERGYMEN, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS. Address Geo. A. Prince & Co., 89 Washington street, Chicago. AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with full description of styles, will be sent free to any address.

CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL. Persons wishing to secure good berths by the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, either to or from Liverpool, or Cork, should apply at once, otherwise all the best berths will be engaged. Sailing from New York as follows: CITY OF MANCHESTER, ... May 17th; ETNA, ...; CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday ... May 27th; EDINBURGH, ... June 3d. I am also drawing on England, Ireland and Scotland at current rates. F. A. EMORY, Gen'l Agent, 128 Lake, corner of Clark street.

THE DAVENPORT NATIONAL BANK. C. L. DAVENPORT, President. J. H. BERRYHILL, Vice President. E. S. WOODWARD, Cashier. Capital Stock, - - - $200,000. This Bank, just organized under the National Banking Law, succeeds to the business of the Merchants' Branch State Bank of Iowa, And offers its services to the public. COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in Iowa. Subscriptions received to the Seven-Thirty Loan.

NOTICE—TO HOTEL KEEPERS, Grocers, and others. I will contract to deliver ... quarts of pure country milk ... J. H. STEEL, Hyde Park.

FOR GRACELAND CEMETERY—Cars leave Water street ... [illegible timetable] ...

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS ISSUED for special deposits, bearing interest at Six Per Cent Per Annum. ...

New Advertisements.

MRS. WINSLOW, An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her **SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,** which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is **Sure to Regulate the Bowels.** Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and **Relief and Health to your Infants.** We have put up and sold this article for over 30 years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after 30 years experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world. **Price, Only 35 cents a Bottle.** The following is an extract of a letter written by the Rev. J. S. Holme, pastor of the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the *Journal and Messenger*, Cincinnati, O., and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING: "We see an advertisement in your columns of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Now, we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers that this is no humbug—we *have tried it*, and *know it to be all it claims*. It is probably one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of our readers who have babies can't do better than lay in a supply."

NEW SKIRT For 1865. A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts. THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING. WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY (Late J. I. & J. O. West), 97 Chambers Street, New York, Are the owners of the patent, and exclusive manufacturers of this. J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used. ... [illegible] ... Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy with durability the most desirable article made. For sale by FIELD, PALMER & LEITER, 110, 112, 114 and 116 Lake street, Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. Very flexible, folded easily, when in use, to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn. For sale by A. G. DOWNS & CO., 129 Lake street, Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. AT WHOLESALE. BY TORRENCE, MANNING & CO., 85 Lake street.

1865—STEAMBOATS—1865. GOODRICH'S LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR LINES. For Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers. The Steamers Sea Bird, Capt. Morgan, and Comet, Capt. McHenry, will, during the season of 1865, form a daily line between Chicago and the above ports, leaving their docks below Rush street bridge every MORNING (Sundays excepted) at 9 o'clock. The Friday morning boat will run to Kewaunee, Wolf River and Escanaba, connecting at the latter point with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway for Marquette and other points on Lake Superior. JAMES E. DALLIBA, Agent.

WILCOX & GIBBS' SILENT Sewing Machine, is beyond all question the best in the world. The Needle, Hemmer, Feller, and Braider, CANNOT be set wrong. Will not drop Stitches, run backwards, or get out of order. Agents wanted. L. CORNELL & CO., 133 Lake st.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 & 207 S. Water St. SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS. Twines and Cordage OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. AWNINGS, TENTS, WAGON COVERS & FLAGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

Western Engraving Company. BANK NOTE ENGRAVING. Steel Plate, Bonds, Certificates, Drafts, Portraits, Views, &c. S. W. Cor. Lasalle and Randolph Sts. G. C. CHENEY, Treasurer. C. KNICKERBOCKER, Sec'y.

Purington & Scranton, 209 South Water street, MANILLA & TARRED CORDAGE, COTTON AND HEMP DUCK, Chains, Tackle Blocks, Tar and Pitch, Burlaps, Twines & Bunting, Flags, Tents and Wagon Covers.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY. WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 10 South Fifth street, St. Louis, Nov. 18, 1864. Messrs. J. & C. MAGUIRE, Druggists: Gentlemen: The Agents of the Commission have distributed largely in the army your extract of Benne Plant, ... and their reports testify to its success in the treatment of those complaints. J. G. FORMAN, Secretary Western Sanitary Commission. WAR RELIEF FUND OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY. ... St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 28, 1865. Messrs. J. & C. MAGUIRE, Druggists: We have used your compound extract of Benne Plant among many of the soldiers' families residing here, with the most satisfactory results. ... For sale by all Druggists. H. SCOVILLE, Wholesale Agent, 78 Randolph st., Chicago.

Second National Bank OF CHICAGO. 7-30 U. S. Notes. This Bank is prepared to fill orders, received from Banks and Bankers for the U. S. 7-30 Notes, dated 15th June, 1865, on the usual terms. E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

Great Sacrifice. REDUCING STOCK. WE ARE GOING TO MOVE, AND WILL SELL Envelopes and Paper AT PANIC PRICES. If you want bargains, now is the time. 2,000,000 Envelopes at less than cost of manufacture. Call at No. 12 South Clark st., up-stairs. J. D. STRICKLER & BRO.

The "Cyclops" Cast Steel Rails. Possess the following advantages over Iron: They will not Laminate, Split nor Break. They will do Ten Times the service of Iron Rails. They cost less than double the price of Iron. The saving during a period of 10 years is shown to be equal to $3,180 per mile for each Year of their use. ... Orders will be promptly executed by the sole representative of the "Cyclops" Works, PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 14 N. 5th st., Philadelphia. GEO. DUNBAR & CO., Agents for the Northwest, 19 & 21 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

WAR CLAIM AGENCY. ...

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH.

The sentiment of the country has already set in so strongly in favor of negro suffrage in some form as one of the elements of reconstruction in the South, that the only practical question seems to be to what extent and with what conditions, if any, shall it be granted. And here let us remark, that those who argue that the people of the Northern States have nothing to do with this question of universal suffrage at the South are only flinging in our teeth the old Slaveholder's "mind your own business," which has wholly lost its former power. We have come to learn, and shall not soon forget, that the national power is barred by no State lines, from legislating for the national welfare, and that the nation alone is the judge what legislation its welfare requires. We are bound to admit no rebel southern State into the Union under the Constitution until we are satisfied that its Constitution is Republican. Now, in South Carolina more than half the citizens of the United States are negroes. About all of the loyal citizens of that locality are colored. It is not impossible that the proportion of negroes to whites may increase there until they are two-thirds or three-fourths of the entire population. It is conceivable indeed, though morally impossible, that the blacks might become substantially the entire population of a State in which they are already largely in the ascendency. Is it a republican form of government which now excludes from the suffrage more than half the arms bearing population of a State, and which under conceivable circumstances might exclude them all? God forbid that we should be guilty of any such judicial blindness. Even the proslavery organs of Northern opinion, the New York *Herald* and *World* have advanced to the point of conceding the necessity that in readmitting the restored States, the black men shall be represented at the ballot-box. Yet as neither Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland, Louisiana, Missouri nor Arkansas have in remodeling their constitutions introduced negro suffrage, we may safely infer that to those on the ground there may exist objections which those at a distance have not equally considered, and that therefore there will arise among the loyal Unionists and even Emancipationists in the reconstructing States, many opponents of negro suffrage. We believe the opposition to negro suffrage will only be made the stronger by the intemperate demand of a few impracticable men for an indiscriminate suffrage without regard to intelligence or other qualification. If the advocates of negro suffrage are so unwise as to demand that it shall apply to all, the measure will be defeated altogether without doubt, and for the present, at least, without remedy. Look for example at South Carolina. There, as three-fourths of the whites are disfranchised by disloyalty, the blacks, with an indiscriminate suffrage, would control the State. The whites themselves could not enjoy the suffrage or any other political right, except at the sufferance of the black vote. While the loyal white population in each State would be willing to be assisted by the black, it will not be ruled by it, especially while the latter is as ignorant as when in a state of slavery, and thousands of its members living on the charity of Northern Freedmen's Aid Societies. In no Southern State, therefore, will the black population be made *the main basis* of reconstruction, as it would have to be if all blacks should be permitted to vote.

Since the suffrage of blacks must be qualified, it is gratifying to know that there is a qualification, at once philosophical, just and popular which can be applied without in any manner legislating against blacks as a class. Let all adult males, whether white or black, who can read or write, and have not, within a given short period, received charitable relief, vote. Let all vote who have honorably borne arms in defense of the Union.

Such a platform as this disarms opposition, for it is directed against no class or color, and it excludes only ignorance and pauperism, which are the bane of all suffrage. The only objection any "Democrat" of the least sense will urge against voting by colored men, is their alleged ignorance and want of independence. That they support themselves and their families would disprove the latter, and that they could read and write would negative the former. As to the soldiers, even the rebel leaders, Lee and Davis, though fighting for a pro-slavery revolt, held that the soldier must vote. In this respect, the Copperhead must follow suit; as the servant cannot be above his master. Theodore Tilton, in a recent address before the American Cong. Reunion, read the following extract from a letter from Chief Justice Chase, showing at once the views of three of our most distinguished statesmen on the general question:

"I would like to say to the Christians who shall attend your reunion an earnest word on the [illegible] national duty of granting to the [illegible] of the South the right of self-protection [illegible] ballot. * * * My last communication [illegible] subject with the good President whom we [illegible] was on the morning of the black day. [illegible] may say that he was nearer right on this [illegible], according to my views of right, on that [illegible] of his life, than on any day before. Our [illegible] President, I have the happiness to say, is a [illegible] democracy is as broad as the democracy of the Declaration of Independence."

We believe the current of opinion is setting irresistibly in favor of granting suffrage [illegible] the necessary limitations to the colored men in the Southern States. In the Northern States, where, owing to their small numbers, the question is of less importance, the action of the community will be slower than at the South. At the South the question is of great immediate importance, and as the present visit there of Chief Justice Chase has a direct bearing upon it, there is little doubt that in the reconstruction of those Southern States, in which no State government now exists, negro suffrage, under wise limitations and conditions, will be urged by the executive and insisted on by Congress in the readmission of those States. These conditions can not be permanently objectionable, as they place it in the power of every prudent and intelligent black man to vote within one year at the farthest. Certainly the most progressive will be satisfied with an advance so rapid as this, from the lowest condition of slavery to the highest prerogative of freemen.

It would give the black man the additional right to boast that, though many whites had voted whose votes disgraced the ballot-box, yet every black man who votes has first vindicated his claim to the ballot by his patriotism, his intelligence, or his bravery.

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The National banking act limits the amount of circulating notes to three hundred millions of dollars. The amendment to the act, passed March 3, 1865, section 21, provides that $150,000,000, or one-half of the entire amount of circulating notes authorized to be issued, shall be apportioned by the Secretary of the Treasury, among the National banks of the several States, and in the territories, according to representative population, and the other half shall be apportioned among the States in proportion to their previous banking capital business and resources.

Calling the representative population of the whole Union thirty millions, there must be distributed to the several States five dollars of circulation per capita. Illinois would thus be entitled to $8,700,000 of National notes for circulation, on the score of population, Ohio to $11,800,000, Indiana to 6,842,000, Michigan to $3,230,000, Wisconsin to the same amount, and Iowa to $3,700,000, Missouri to $5,508,000, Minnesota to $1,344,000, Kansas to $622,000.

The previous banking capital business and resources of the Western States should entitle them to 50 per cent of the above sums, making the following total amount of circulation for each Western State:

Ohio	$17,7[illegible],000
Indiana	10,2[illegible],000
Illinois	13,05[illegible],000
Michigan	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]
Missouri	8,2[illegible],000
Minnesota	1,8[illegible],000
Kansas	933,000
Total circulation	$[illegible]

Some of the States named ought to have a larger proportion of circulation than the above estimate accords to them. Ohio, for instance, needs and should have at least twenty-two millions, Illinois needs not less than seventeen millions or the *full pro rata* share she would get if all the circulation were divided according to population. From the reports published it looks as if some of the eastern States were getting the lion's share. For instance how can Massachusetts with a population less than that of Indiana, be entitled to $32,000,000 of circulation which she has already got, or nearly half as much as we have estimated for all the Western States with their nine millions of population?

THE CZAR'S ENCYCLICAL.

The potency of Republican principles is clearly evinced by the desperate and fanatical pretensions and assumptions of despots throughout the world. Autocracy clearly foresees its speedy dethronement if the American idea of Government gains prevalence, and hence the most frantic assertion of monarchical rights, and sweeping denial and condemnation of popular prerogative. In this devoted crusade in behalf of the sacred and divine right of Kings, religious principles and prejudices are, of course, involved, and the powerful agency of traditional superstition is called to the rescue of the holy ark of national safety. The Pope's last [illegible] all tendency to modern [illegible] astonished and disgusted and disposed to disobedience, while the infatuated devotees of Catholicism were incited to increased efforts in behalf of Papal power. This extraordinary document, so illiberal in its spirit and designs is now, according to late dispatches, followed by an encyclical letter from the Czar of Russia which, more directly and practically than the Pope's, evinces the fearful throes of Autocracy:

"The Czar sets forth in the name of Christ, religious principles, extols his own infallibility and holiness, and condemns other creeds and calls them schismatic. Catholics and Protestants are, in his estimation, heretics and infidels, and he inculcates intense hatred against other nations. He says Catholics don't believe in Christ but in the priests, and he denounces their saints as liars and impostors. England, France and Austria are subjects of bitter invectives. The encyclical inculcates the most vehement fanaticism, and concludes with a prayer that the Czar may have health and power forever over the enemies and faith of holy Russia."

This letter has been distributed among the Russian priests with orders to inculcate its principles upon the minds of the people. There is an evident apprehension of coming doom, and therefore these desperate struggles to avert the impending calamity. The instinct of danger and the urgent necessity of amplest preparations for defense occasion these apparently ingenuous utterances. For Russia is not menaced by the powers mentioned, and the present attitude of the successor of St. Peter need not alarm a descendant of Peter the Great. Is not the movement rather to be interpreted by reference to the growth and continued triumphs of Republican principles, especially in the new world? If the people can be automatic in their governmental functions,—evolving from themselves the materials of control, and the means of directing and managing the external relations of the church, society and government, the doom of autocracy is inevitable. There has been a current tendency in the American mind to consider the Czar as disposed to favor the cause of progress and liberal ideas. This late assumption of infallibility belies such hopes. He seems preparing to resist rather than encourage the emancipation of humanity.

FEEDING INFLUENTIAL REBELS.

A correspondent of this paper, an officer of the 93d regiment Illinois infantry, now in Richmond, in a letter which we published yesterday says:

"It is to be hoped that loyal Northern men will flock here, purchase the real estate almost worthless, and, in course of time, root out the indolent, shiftless population who now curse the city by their presence. Most of the *influential rebels* who fled at the time of the evacuation of the city, have returned—of course, *as disloyal as ever*, but committing no overt act, *except going to the Christian Commission and receiving the food which is daily dispensed to them free of charge.*"

We do not believe that the loyal people of the North supplied the Christian Commission with money to be expended in supporting the influential, unrepentant rebels of Richmond or any other Southern city—rebels who are as disloyal as ever, as our correspondent declares. It is not long since we published an account of seven agents of that Commission calling on the rebel General Lee "to pay their respects to him," and the public was afterwards assured that some of those flunkies had been discharged. But it would appear, if our correspondent has not been misinformed, that the remaining agents are spending the funds of the Commission in supporting the "influential rebels who are as disloyal as ever." If this is the use to which the money of the Commission is to be applied, we suspect that the contributions of loyal people will slightly fall off. Let the Copperheads pay as much as they please for the support in idleness of the F. F. V's of Richmond, but we certainly shall not advise the patriotic class of people to spend their money for that object.

The donations to the Christian Commission were given for the sacred purpose of relieving the wants and administering to the comfort of the sick, suffering and wounded heroes of the Union army, and when the agents of the Commission divert its funds to the support of "influential" or any other description of rebels, they commit a breach of trust towards the loyal donors.

Any actual hunger existing among the rebels of Richmond, whether "influential" or "poor white trash," is appeased by army rations issued by the order of Gen. Halleck, from the Quartermaster's stores; and, if the dainty stomachs of the influential rebels who have skulked back to Richmond, can not digest such fare as our soldiers have lived on, let them go hungry until appetite admonishes digestion and palate not to be so fastidious. Army rations are infinitely better and more wholesome than the food these same influential, unrepentant mendicants doled out to our poor boys in Castle Thunder and Andersonville starvation pens.

The first lesson to be taught these haughty wretches is, to work for their bread, and if they refuse to earn it, let them go with empty stomachs. The Christian Commission can easily find more deserving objects of charity on whom to expend its money.

The National Banks.

The following circular has just been issued by the Hon. Freeman Clarke, for the purpose of adjusting the circulation of the National Banks:

TREASURY DEP'T, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 6.

SIR:—You are requested to make a statement, as indicated in the inclosed form, exhibiting

First. The amount of your circulation as a State Bank outstanding, at the date of the conversion of your bank to the national system;

Second, The amount of such circulating notes outstanding May 15, 1865. You are also requested to specify, as a separate item, in your regular monthly report, the amount of State Bank circulation outstanding at the date of such statement. This information is necessary in order to determine the amount of national currency that may be issued to your bank without exceeding the ratio prescribed by the amendment to section twenty-one of the Currency Act, passed March 3, 1865. In future it will be requisite, in order to avoid confusion or misunderstanding, to send with each order for national currency, a statement of the amount of notes of your old bank outstanding at the date of the order.

F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

This circular is intended to apply to banks converted from the State to the National system, and also to National banks organized to take the place of State banks. In some States the banks have received and issued much more National currency than they were entitled to. This is especially the case in Pennsylvania, where many of the banks still keep their old State issues outstanding, while they also call for and circulate National currency to the full amount of their bonds. It is possible that some of these institutions may be closed, unless they immediately comply with the conditions of the Currency Act.

Union Victory in Lafayette.

The Republicans of Lafayette, Indiana, elected their entire municipal ticket on Wednesday last, by majorities ranging from 340 to 350. This is the first time the Republicans ever carried Lafayette. The Copperhead majority has been usually from 200 to 400. The Copperheads undertook to play their old game of importing voters, but failed to accomplish much, a number of the scoundrels having been arrested and confined early in the day.

Crop Prospects.

The Ogle county (Ill.) *Reporter* says the farmers say that wheat and all the small grain never looked better than they do now. The wet weather has brought them forward rapidly, and the prospects for a good crop are very encouraging. Grass is coming forward rapidly. This week will nearly finish corn planting, which is much earlier than last year.

CHINCH BUGS.—The Madison (Wis.) *Journal* states that the chinch bugs have made their appearance. So early an appearance is unprecedented, and we think there must be some mistake about it.

The Episcopal Church in Virginia.

The following circular from Bishop Jones, of Virginia, was read in the Episcopal churches in Richmond last Sunday:

"To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Virginia:

"The issue of the painful conflict through which we have passed, and which leaves the commonwealth under the jurisdiction of the United States, renders very clear the course proper for us to pursue. Obedience to 'the powers that be,' for conscience sake, is the duty of all who profess and call themselves Christians; and as such are also enjoined on to make prayer and supplication for their rulers; it is incumbent upon them to implore the blessings of Almighty God on those in authority over them. For this purpose the form to which we had long been accustomed is, for obvious reasons, most advisable; therefore I do not hesitate to recommend its use in public worship by the good people of this diocese, and to express the hope that their action and intercourse with their fellow-citizens, that the resumed civil relations may be happily maintained and redound to the glory of God, and the temporal and spiritual welfare of the nation. J. JOHNS,

"Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Virginia."

The annual meeting of the Diocese and Council is deferred, in consequence of the breaking up of railroad communication.

IN MEMORIUM.—Capt. Andrew M. Green, of the 5[illegible] United States colored infantry, died in this city on the 5th of April last. On the receipt of the intelligence of his death at the headquarters of his regiment, Natchez, Miss., the officers met and passed resolutions expressive their deep regret at his death, and sympathy with the bereaved family.

☞ As corroborative of that Lisbon spider story, the Worcester Spy says a spider was killed in the Cathedral Church of Milan, in 1753, that weighed four pounds, and was in the habit of drinking the oil out of one of the lamps!

☞ At the land office at Boonesville, Wisconsin, thirteen thousand five hundred and sixty-three acres were taken up, under homestead law, during the month of April, [illegible]

AFTERNOON TELEGRAPH.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Proclamation of the Rebel Governor of Mississippi—Gen. Canby's Order Regarding the Cotton Trade—Guerilla Operations.

CAIRO, Tuesday, May 16.—The steamer Lady Gay, Williamson, master, Beltzhoover, clerk, furnishes New Orleans dates of the 11th. They contain the following proclamation and order:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI.

MERIDIAN, Miss., May 6, 1865.

To the People of Mississippi:

General Taylor informs me that all the Confederate armies east of the Mississippi river are surrendered, with all Government cotton, Quartermasters, Commissary, and other stores. The Federal commanders will only send such troops as may be necessary to guard public property. All officers and persons in possession of public stores will be held to rigid accountability, and embezzlers will certainly be arrested. Arrangements will be made to issue supplies to the destitute. I have called the Legislature to convene on Thursday, the 18th inst. They will doubtless order a convention. The officers of the State government will immediately return with their archives to Jackson. County officers will be vigilant in the preservation of order and the protection of property. Sheriffs have power to call out *posse comitatus*, and the militia will keep arms and other orders for this purpose, as in times of peace. The State laws must be enforced as they now are until repealed.

If public property is protected and peace preserved, the necessity of Federal troops in your counties will be avoided. You are therefore urged to continue to arrest all wanderers and plunderers.

The collection of taxes should be suspended, as the laws will doubtless be changed.

Masters are responsible, as heretofore for the protection and conduct of their slaves, and they should be kept at home, as heretofore.

Let all citizens fearlessly adhere to the fortunes of the State, assist returning soldiers to obtain civil employment, contemn twelfth-hour vaporers, and meet facts with fortitude and common sense.

CHARLES CLARKE, Governor of Mississippi.

ORDER BY GENERAL CANBY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, MOBILE, Ala., May 10, 1865.

General field order, No. 39.

Cotton belonging to the Confederate Government in East Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Western Florida, having been surrendered to the Government of the United States, its sale to private individuals or its transfer to any persons except officers or agents of that Government is prohibited. This order applies to all cotton procured by subscriptions to the cotton loan, by the sale of Confederate bonds or notes by tax in kind, or by any other process by which title was vested in the Confederate Government, whether in the possession of agents of that Government or still in the hands of producers, and all persons in whose charge it may be will be held accountable for its delivery to the agents of the United States. Commanders of districts will be furnished with a transcript from the records of the cotton agents of their command, and will give the agents of the Treasury Department appointed to receive it such facilities as may be necessary to enable them to secure it. Any sales of this property in violation of this order will be treated as embezzlement of public property.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lt. Col. and A. A. G.

Mobile dates are to the 7th. The navyboat and transport Flint had sunk in Mobile Bay. All officers, pilots, and engineers had gone up the Tombigbee river to bring down the vessels surrendered to Admiral Thatcher.

Gen. Canby will soon move his headquarters to New Orleans.

The 1st brigade of Hatch's cavalry have arrived at Cairo from Eastport, Tenn., *en route* to St. Louis.

About 1,400 bales of cotton passed Cairo the past three days.

The steamer Martin Wall was robbed of $18,000 in money, and $30,000 worth of goods by guerillas, at Gaines' Landing, on Saturday week. The boat was released.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Forthcoming Amnesty Proclamation—A Leaf from the Rebel Congress—"The Right to Assassinate"—The New York Collectorship—The Reduction of the Army.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The *Herald's* special says: "President Johnson has under consideration a new amnesty proclamation, the issuance of which it is expected, will be decided upon at the Cabinet meeting to be held to-day. This proclamation, if issued, will announce what classes of rebels are to be held responsible for their treason, and what others will not be."

The New York *Tribune's* special says: "The War Department has had laid before it a bill introduced in the rebel Congress by Mr. Curry, of Alabama, which was concocted for the purpose of vindicating the starvation of prisoners of war, the murder of black soldiers, the burning of Northern cities, and finally the assassination of the President of the United States and his Cabinet. The preamble sets forth, in great detail and needless iteration, the action of the United States Government in declaring all slaves in the rebel districts free, and speaks most bitterly of the proclamation of President Lincoln, denouncing it as unprincipled and inhuman; then follows this resolution: "therefore,

"*Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Confederate States, the Senate concurring,* That we do adhere to our opinion that the so-called emancipation proclamation of the President of the United States, and the enlistment of negro slaves in the several Federal armies now opposed to us, are not among the acts of legitimate warfare, but are properly classed among such acts as the right to put to death prisoners of war without special cause, *the right* to use poisoned weapons, AND THE RIGHT TO ASSASSINATE, and, if persisted in, will justify this Government in the adoption of measures of retaliation."

The indorsements upon the paper go to show that this resolution was read the first and second times, and made the special order for the secret session on the 16th of February, 1864.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: "It is rumored in quarters likely to be informed, that the Collectorship of the port of New York has been tendered to Hon. Preston King."

The New York *Times'* special says: "It has been decided to reduce at once the strength of the army to 120,000 or 150,000 men."

NEW YORK, May 16.—The *Commercial's* Washington special this afternoon, says: "The evidence of the guilt of the prisoners at the conspiracy trial appears so conclusive as to completely check the current of sympathy in their favor, produced by the proposed secret trial.

"It is said the prisoners are warned by their counsel to abandon all hope. They appear utterly broken down.

"Reverdy Johnson takes but little part in the trial. He is preparing an elaborate argument, challenging the jurisdiction of the Court.

"It is thought in official circles that Jeff. Davis will first be tried on the charge of treason."

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Last of the Rebel Pirates—Excitement at Wilmington—Movements of Judge Chase.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The New York *Herald's* Wilmington correspondent says: "There has recently been considerable excitement in Wilmington, N. C., in consequence of rumors that the rebel ram Stonewall is to make a raid upon that place, and the garrisons of Forts Fisher and Caswell have been reinforced in anticipation of the raid.

"Chief Justice Chase and party, in prosecution of their tour through the South, arrived at Wilmington on the 8th instant. Mr. Chase will proceed from Wilmington to Charleston and other Southern ports, as far as New Orleans, and return thence to Washington, by way of the Mississippi."

THE LATE REBELLION

Our Boys Marching Home—Military Matters—Arrival of the 2d, 5th, and 6th Corps at Washington.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The *Herald's* army correspondent has the following: "The 6th army corps, Maj. Gen. Wright, is still at Danville, but it is expected the greater part of it will shortly return to the North, as soon as order shall have been fully restored in that vicinity. Gen. [illegible] has appointed a number of magistrates to administer justice in the surrounding country, and is using every exertion, with the best success, to substitute civil for martial rule in Southern Virginia.

"The flocking of the negroes from the country into the town of Danville, has been stopped, by direction of Gen. Wright, and agricultural operations have consequently been again resumed. The farmers, however, are much in need of horses, mules, and implements, to prosecute their work.

"Long trains, heavily laden with valuable property captured by the national armies in North Carolina and Virginia, are now daily arriving at City Point, Va., from Danville via Burkesville Junction. Among the articles are goods in the original packages, in which they ran the blockade of the national fleets at Southern ports, and the machinery for the manufacture of fire-arms, stolen by the rebels at Harper's Ferry.

"When the soldiers of the 2d and 5th army corps reached the Potomac and first caught sight of the Capitol dome, they broke out in wild cheers, and then an additional source of rejoicing was afforded them on Sunday morning in the news of Jeff. Davis' capture.

"Throngs of visitors are constantly crowding into the army in carriages, on horse-back and on foot, to see the brave men who have done and suffered so much to maintain the nation.

"Among the Richmond trophies in the 5th Corps, is a huge Russian blood-hound, which was kept by one of the Libby prison jailers, to hunt escaped Union prisoners.

"A grand review in the vicinity of Washington, of the Army of the Potomac, Sherman's army and such other forces as may be there, is fondly looked forward to by the troops.

"The 15th Corps, the rear guard of Sherman's army, passed through Richmond on last Saturday *en route* to Washington.

"It is said that many of General Sherman's officers and enlisted men are anxious to join in the Mexican emigration enterprise.

"The rebel General Lee and family are living in Richmond on Government rations regularly served out to them."

IOWA MATTERS.

The Clinton Bridge Case—Mississippi and Missouri Railroad—The Travel Westward.

DESMOINES, Ia., May 15.—In the United States Circuit Court, now in session, Judge Miller presiding, the most important action yet taken is in the Clinton Bridge injunction case. In September last an injunction was obtained against the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company [illegible] from completing the bridge over the Mississippi river at Clinton. Subsequent to this, a modification of this order of the Court was obtained, by which was permitted the construction of the two spans and the turn table, but the latter to remain over the pier. Immediately after the November term of the Court, 1864, at which no motion was made to continue or dissolve the injunction, the company resumed work on the bridge, whereupon the plaintiff commenced proceedings against the company for contempt by attachment. A writ was issued, with a direction to the Marshal to allow the parties named in the writ to give bonds for their appearance at the present term of the United States Circuit Court, in the sum of five hundred dollars each, to show cause why they should not stand committed for contempt. The bonds were fulfilled, and the bridge was completed. On Wednesday last, a motion was made by the defendants for discharge from contempt, on the ground that the injunction expired by limitation at the last November term of Court, in accordance with an act of Congress of February 13, 1862, Statute at Large, volume 2, p. 415,) which says writs of injunction "shall not, unless re ordered by the Circuit Court, continue longer than to the Circuit Court next ensuing." The Court sustained the motion of the defendants. The question of abating the bridge as a nuisance will probably come before the Court at its next term.

The work of pushing the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad to this point has commenced, and it will be completed to a point eight miles from Newton by the middle of July. It will probably be a lively contest between this and the Valley Road to reach the city first. It is Chicago against St. Louis.

The Western Stage Company are now running seven coaches per week from Ottumwa to Nebraska City. [illegible]

[illegible] sons going to Chicago will pay full fare going and upon a certificate of the Superintendent of the "Iowa Department" of the Fair, will be returned by paying one-third fare. Those attending the meetings at Des Moines, will pay full fare coming, and upon the certificate of the Secretary of the Association by them represented, will be returned at one-third the regular rates.

The tide of emigration westward is immense.

FROM GEORGIA.

Surrender of the Last Rebel Force in the State—Paroled Rebel Soldiers Impudent and Troublesome—Jeff. Davis.

NASHVILLE, May 16.—The Chattanooga *Gazette*, May 9th, contains the following:

"In the early part of last week, Major General James B. Steedman, commanding the district of the Etowah, proceeded to Resaca, where he was met by Brigadier General W. T. Wofford, commanding the Confederate forces in North Georgia, and the terms of the surrender of the rebel forces were agreed upon. The terms are the same as those granted to Lee by Gen. Grant. The formal surrender of these forces will be made to Brigadier General H. M. Judah, commanding the Federal forces at Dalton, on Friday next, the 12th instant, at Kingston. It is probable that about four thousand men will be paroled at this time. Several pieces of artillery were turned over at the meeting at Resaca, but the guns being in Atlanta, and General Wofford having no animals to bring them from there to Kingston, they fell into the hands of the 1st Ohio cavalry, which occupies that city.

"Union officers, who arrive in this city from Atlanta and Macon, report that the paroled rebel prisoners through the country are becoming very troublesome, and act with great impudence toward any inferior party of our forces which they may happen to meet. The last squad of our troops which came through from Atlanta, report that they considered themselves as Union soldiers travelling in a section of country which had been formally surrendered to the United States, and as such they did not deem it necessary to display a flag of truce. On the road they met a party of paroled rebel officers, two or three hundred in number, who attempted to stop them, and it was only by threatening to cut their way through and over these fellows, that they were allowed to proceed."

Jeff. Davis is on his way, under guard of Union cavalry, *via* Macon, Atlanta and Chattanooga, for Nashville, whence he will be taken to Washington *via* Louisville and Cincinnati.

FROM FORT DONELSON.

FORT DONELSON, Tenn., May 13, Via CAIRO, May 16.

Guerillas are coming in here continually, to surrender themselves to the military authorities. The notorious John B. Horrocks, with his squad of twelve men, came in and surrendered themselves the other day, and were allowed the benefit of the amnesty order. We took the horses and arms from all except Horrocks, who was allowed to retain his side arms and horse. He says he is going to Mexico, and his men say they will go with him.

Powell and his band of guerillas have also come in, and given up their arms, taken the amnesty oath, and gone to their respective homes.

The prospects is that we will not have much more to do hereabouts. The guerillas have now nearly all disappeared.

FROM THE WESTERN GULF.

Matters at Matamoras—A Heavy Battle Impending—Galveston Commercial News.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—Cairo dispatches say Gen. Negritta, with 45,000 troops, appeared before Matamoras on the 29th ult., and demanded its surrender, which was refused by the Imperialists, who marched out to meet them with cavalry and artillery. Business was suspended at Matamoras, and the streets were barricaded in the expectation of an attack, but all was quiet on the evening of May 2d.

The Custom House officers had fled to Brownsville, and the wealthy citizens had moved all their valuables to the same place.

Eight hundred French troops arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 2d, and left for the interior the next day. A report reached Bagdad on the 4th that the Liberals were in full retreat.

The Galveston *News* says the corn crop is good, but the sugar crop will be very short.

COTTON—Holders demand an advance. Exchange on New York 1c premium.

NEWS FROM CANADA.

Reappearance of Sanders in Print.

MONTREAL, May 12.—Sanders, in an address to the people of Europe, styles the Proclamation of President Johnson, for the capture of the rebel conspirators, as mendacious and ferocious, and says conclusive testimony will be sent to Europe that it is founded on forged papers and suborned testimony.

Gregg, one of the St. Albans raiders, was before the Court to-day. His counsel stated that the Washington Government had no further demand for his extradition, and he was discharged.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Gold has to-day ranged from 130¾ to 131⅛, and now (4 o'clock afternoon) stands at 130¾. Railroad stocks are slightly lower.

Disastrous Fire.

PORTLAND, Me., May 16.—The railway depot and locomotive building are on fire in this city, and will probably be destroyed.

ANOTHER LEAF OF HISTORY.

CLEMENCY INVOKED IN BEHALF OF JOHN BROWN.

Letters from President Buchanan, Fernando Wood and Gov. Wise.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes the following curious correspondence, which took place at the time of the John Brown massacre at Harper's Ferry;

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN TO GOV. WISE.

[Private.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: On yesterday morning a gentleman called to see me, and presented his card, of which the following is a copy: "Col. James Patton, patentee of Patton's [illegible] and lock combined, Post Office Box No. 651, Troy, N. Y. Residence, No. 2[illegible] Seventh street, Troy, N. Y." He came with another gentleman. They remained a few minutes during the hour of reception and went away. After he had left he returned and said he felt it his duty to make an important communication to me, and I told him to speak on.

He said he knew a company of men who had been formed in Troy to rescue John Brown, and he had no doubt they would make the attempt. I cross-examined him closely, but he could give no satisfactory explanation on the subject, but still expressed his conviction that such a company existed. I did not regard it of any consequence at the moment, nor do I now look upon it in a different light. Still, upon reflection, I deem it best to state the circumstance to you. If it should do no good, it can certainly do no harm. I have no doubt your active vigilance will prevent the danger of any rescue. I am, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. Henry A. Wise.

LETTER FROM FERNANDO WOOD TO GOV. WISE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR:—Read this letter over carefully, and, whether concurring or not in its views, believe it emanates from your friend, and a man who has a thorough knowledge of the pulse of the people of the free States.

Your proceedings and conduct thus far, in the matter of the conspiracy at Harper's Ferry, meet with general approval, and elicits commendation from your enemies. The firmness and moderation which have characterized your course cannot be too highly applauded, and to-day you stand higher than any other man in the Union.

Now, my friend, dare you do a bold thing and "temper justice with mercy?" Have you nerve enough to send Brown to State Prison for life instead of hanging him? Or rather I should ask whether such a course would be consistent with your sense of duty, for I know that that is the sole controller of your official conduct. Brown is looked upon here as a mere crazy or foolhardy emissary of other men. Circumstances create a sympathy for him even with the most ultra friends of the South. I am of this latter class, as by recent speeches you may have observed.

No Southern man could go further than myself in behalf of Southern rights; but yet, were I the Governor of Virginia, Brown should not be hung, though Seward should be if I could catch him; and in such a course, my conduct would be governed by sound policy. The South will gain by showing that it can be magnanimous to a fanatic in its power. We who fight its battles can gain largely by pointing to such an instance of chivalry. You can judge of Southern sentiment better than myself; I can judge of Northern sentiment better than you. If the South will sustain such an act, the whole North will rise up *en masse* to applaud it.

I have thus briefly and frankly discharged my duty as your friend, to give advice under trying circumstances. Very truly yours,

FERNANDO WOOD.

Hon. H. A. WISE.

ANSWER OF GOV. WISE TO FERNANDO WOOD.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4, 1859.

My Dear Sir: I have duly received and weighed every word of your letter. I give it all credit for good motive and good morals, and as suggesting what, perhaps, is good policy. Now, listen to me, for my mind is inflexibly made up.

Had I reached Harper's Ferry before those men were captured (and I would have reached there in time had I been forwarded as I ought to have been from Washington and the Relay House,) I would have proclaimed martial law, have stormed them in the quickest possible time, have given them no quarter, and if any had survived I would have tried and executed them under sentence of court-martial. But I was too late. The prisoners were captives, and I then determined to protect them to the utmost of my power, and I did protect them with my own person.

I escorted them to prison, and placed around them such a force as to overawe Lynch law. Every comfort was given them by my orders. And they have been scrupulously afforded a fair and speedy trial with every opportunity for defense for crimes which were openly perpetrated before the eyes of hundreds, and as openly confessed. They could escape convictions only by technical exceptions, and the chances for these they had to a greater degree, by the expedition of prosecution. And the crimes deliberately done by them are of the deepest and darkest kind which can be committed against the people.

Brown, the chief leader, has been legally and fairly tried and convicted, and admit the humanity of his treatment as a prisoner, the truth of the indictment and the truthfulness of the witnesses against him. He has been allowed excess of counsel and the freedom of speech beyond any prisoner known to me in our trials. It was impossible not to convict him. He is sentenced to be hanged; that is the sentence of a mild code, humanely adjudged, and requires no duty from me except to see that it be executed. I have to sign no death warrant. If the Executive interposes at all it is to pardon; and to pardon him I have received petitions, prayer, threats from almost every free State in the Union.

From honest, patriotic men like yourself, many of them, I am warned that hanging will make him a martyr. Ah! will it? Why? The obvious answer to that question shows me above anything the necessity for hanging him. You ask: "Have you nerve enough to send Brown to the State Prison for life, instead of hanging him?" Yes, if I didn't think he ought to be hung, and that I would be inexcusable for mitigating his punishment. I could do it without flinching, without a quiver of a muscle against a universal clamor for his life. But was it ever known before that it would be impolitic for a State to execute her laws against the highest crimes, without bringing down upon herself the vengeance of a public sentiment outside of her limits, and hostile to her laws?

Is it so that it is wisely said to her that she had better spare a murderer, a robber, a traitor, because public sentiment elsewhere will glorify an insurrectionist with martyrdom? If so, it is time to do execution upon him and all like him. And I therefore say to you, firmly, that I have precisely the nerve enough to let him be executed with the certainty of his condemnation. He shall be executed as the law sentences him, and his body shall be delivered over to surgeons, and await the resurrection without a grave in our soil. I have shown him all the mercy which humanity can claim. Yours truly,

HENRY A. WISE.

Hon. F. WOOD.

[illegible] CONSUMERS.—The Balti[illegible]

PARIS LETTER.

The Effect of the Assassination in France.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.] PARIS, Friday, April 28.

It would be impossible for any words of mine to convey to you an adequate idea of the thrill of horror which ran through the entire population of this capital on the receipt of the dreadful tidings of Wednesday last. Indeed, we are still, even up to this moment, in a state of stupor, which almost impedes the utterance of the feelings which swell within us. The blow was so cruel and unexpected; the change from just exultation and congratulation so sudden and crushing. You will have read the terms in which I endeavored, only three days ago, to express the jubilation of our sentiments at the great and glorious news which had then just reached us of the surrender of Lee, and how much those feelings had been enhanced by the magnanimous attitude assumed by the President. There was, indeed, but one voice of praise to be heard all around, as here, expressive of the high sense entertained by the popular opinion of this country of the great and good man whose cruel fate all are now equally mourning. Nothing could be more gratifying to witness than the way in which President Lincoln had disarmed the animosity, even of his most determined opponents, by the simple dignity, earnestness and worth of his truly Christian and patriotic nature; and if there be a source of consolation possible over his tragic end, over his most cruel, bloody and barbarous murder—it is to be found, perhaps, in the happy thought that he died breathing forth the pure accents of peace and good will to all men, to his own countrymen, to other nations, even to his enemies; that he died at the very height of his well-earned reputation, respect and regard in the eyes of the whole world, and that he will live forever as an acknowledged martyr to the cause of truth, honor, religion and patriotism, in the memory of all future generations of mankind, so long as men shall continue to honor sterling worth and uncorrupted honesty. These are the sentiments I hear given utterance to all around me, and they are sweet and consolatory to the ear. May they bring such poor consolation as can be afforded to his afflicted friends and family at home. It is with that view chiefly that I repeat them here. "America," says the *Journal des Debats*, in noble language, this morning, "will treasure up the memory of Lincoln next to that of Washington. She will associate together these two names in her debt of gratitude; for if the one founded the Union, the other has saved it from perishing."

The fearful news arrived here first on Wednesday, at a pretty early hour, by private telegrams addressed to Monroe & Co. It was considered to be a hoax practised upon them with a view, to Bourse transactions, and in order not to be made a party to such proceedings, the intelligence was for some time suppressed as false. Full corroboration, however, was unfortunately soon at hand. A dispatch from Hon. Mr. Adams, from London, to the American Legation, confirmed the sad tidings. The outburst of grief, sorrow and indignation, from all quarters, is quite indescribable. Mr. Bigelow was unfortunately absent, having been invited to be officially present at the ceremony of the opening of the railway from Brest to Paris. It was the evening, however, of Mr. Bigelow's reception, and Americans and foreigners alike hastened thither to exchange their feelings of mutual condolence, sympathy and indignation. The [illegible] immediately dispatched one of his aides-de-camp to the Legation, to request the transmission to Vice President Johnson of his sentiments of profound affliction and horror. We are all in a state of such confusion and horror at the deed, that action seems scarcely possible. I may say, however, that it has been determined to hold in the first place, a religious ceremony of humiliation and resignation before God, for this great national crime and calamity. It will be held to-morrow, at noon, at the Rev. Mr. Lawson's Episcopal Church. The Chaplain of the British Embassy has just informed me that he shall send round a circular to all the British clergy of the city and neighborhood, inviting their attendance at this common act of devotion. The indignation in England seems loud and universal. May the blood of the martyr Lincoln seal a fresh bond of amity and forgiveness between kindred nations. Men's hearts here seem opened and softened towards each other by affliction. I never beheld more universal mourning and sympathy.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Gen. Canby and Colored Troops—A very Strange Agreement—Report that Forrest Refuses to Surrender on the Terms.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 10.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

It has doubtless been expected that some of the important points in Mississippi would be occupied by the troops of Maj. Gen. Dana's department. Let the people hear the reason why this has not been done.

Gen. Dana gave orders several days ago for the occupation of Jackson, Gallatin and Brookhaven, and intended immediately afterward to send small garrisons to Yazoo city and Grenada. But just as the troops designated were ready to march, word comes from Canby that he has agreed with Taylor not to send colored troops into the interior. As Gen. Dana has only one small battalion of white infantry in his command, the proposed occupation has to be abandoned.

Meanwhile it is reported that Forrest refuses to accept the terms of surrender made by his commanding General, but on the contrary is organizing a considerable force in the interior of Mississippi.

The troops we have (colored) along the river, could maintain themselves just as well on the Memphis and New-Orleans railroad, and save that part of the State from the contributions and conscriptions levied by Forrest, if the chivalry and Gen. Canby will not be so particular about color. As it is, business has to be carried on under the white flag, instead of under the stars and stripes.

G.

Mission of Mr. Colfax.

It has already been announced that Hon. Schuyler Colfax proposes to make a trip to the Pacific Coast by the Overland Mail Route. The Springfield *Republican*, whose senior editor (Samuel Bowles, Esq.,) is to be of the party, gives us some interesting details of this rather elaborate pleasure trip. Mr. Halliday, owner of the stage lines, has placed his private coach at the disposal of Mr. Colfax; while the Secretary of War has ordered the military commanders on the route to tender him every assistance and favor. He will be guarded through all the dangerous parts of the route, if dangerous any of them now remain, which is doubtful. He will stop for several days each, at such leading points as Denver, Salt Lake City and Austin, the center of the silver mines of Nevada, and after spending a month or more in California, he will probably make a tour through Oregon, and return, by the same stage that carries him from our immediate western border, and which is to accompany him throughout the trip, *via* the newer Territories of Montana and Idaho. He will have as his traveling companions, in addition to Mr. Bowles, Mr. Richardson, of the New York *Tribune*, Gen. Garfield, and Lieut. Gov. Bross, of the Chicago TRIBUNE, and will be absent some four months.

The mission of Mr. Colfax is a solemn one. He goes to deliver the message of our dead President—one of the last utterances of his life—to the miners and pioneers of the West. He goes to tell them how near and dear their interests were to the heart of that great and good man; how they were in his thoughts even amid the hurrying scenes of war, and the [illegible] vancement he had in contemplation. The Ambassador will be clothed with authority to assure them that the pledge given by Abraham Lincoln will be sacredly redeemed by Andrew Johnson; that the same liberal policy toward them and theirs, proposed by the former, will be carried out by the latter. He will be authorized to say to them that the development of the mineral resources of the great Territories of the far West will be the subject of special effort of the Government; that to the gold and silver mines of Arizona, Nevada and Idaho, it looks for one of the chief sources of its future revenue; and that to the untold wealth of their precious deposits it hopes to be indebted for the payment of no small share of the debt incurred by the war for the Union. He will be empowered to give assurances that if they continue to fulfill the obligations of good citizenship, and permit the Government to share with them the rewards as well as the labor of the enterprises in which they and it are mutually engaged—they will be amply protected against the attacks of the hostile tribes of the far West.

The Government is, we are assured, fully aroused to the necessity of devoting increased attention to the interests of the mineral bearing regions of the West. Their present condition is far from satisfactory. The protection afforded them is merely nominal. They have been left, in large measure, to shift for themselves. Their citizens have been exposed to constant peril, both from hostile incursions by the red man and from bands of rebel desperadoes. The very avenues of communication with the rest of the world have been some of the time closed.

This state of things cannot be permitted to continue. Our miners must be protected. The interests of the hardy men who emigrate to those distant regions must be guarded, if necessary, with the strong hand. The powers of the Federal arm must be felt, and felt so sensibly that human life will be as safe on the Rocky Mountains as it is on the Catskills.—*Albany Evening Journal*, 13th.

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 14, 1865.

ON A PEACE FOOTING.

Pursuant to orders issued by the Hon. Secretary of War, all the departments are engaged in the healthful work of retrenchment. The Quartermaster has discharged a large number of vessels, the Commissary has abrogated contracts for beef and other stores, while the Medical Department has orders to break up the hospitals, send the patients North, and turn over the surplus stores to the Medical Purveyor of the United States army.

The Washington and City Point line of steamers, which has been run by Messrs. Arthur Leary & Co., of New York, consisting of the George Leary, City Point, James T. Brady, and Dictator, since May last year, has been stopped, the vessels discharged, and boats owned by the Government substituted in their place. Mr. Moore N. Falls, President of the Bay line steamers, has placed the steamers Georgiana, Captain Sol. Pierson, and the Milton Martin, Captain George M. Livingston, on an independent route from Norfolk to Richmond, touching each way at Fortress Monroe and City Point, connecting with the Bay line steamers to Baltimore. As no more military permits to travel are required, the influx of strangers to Petersburg and Richmond is immense and increasing [illegible] extensive.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 16, 1865.

The weather was oppressively warm to-day, and business was generally dull. Owing to a slight advance in Gold yesterday evening and early this morning, the general markets opened firm and buoyant, but before the close of 'Change lower quotations of Gold caused a reaction, and the advance gained was almost entirely lost. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat advanced 3@3½c but fell back to 2@3c before the close. Corn was 5@6c per bushel lower. Oats were quiet and unchanged. Rye and Barley were dull and neglected. Highwines were dull and drooping. Provisions were dull and stagnant.

The money market was quiet, but tolerably close. The bankers were accommodating only their best customers, at the usual rate of 10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, and there is a strong disposition to check mere speculation. On the street rates are firm at 1@2 ⅌ cent ⅌ month.

Eastern Exchange continues scarce and firm, with buyers at par and sellers at ¼ prem. There is rather more making than formerly, but the demand is still greater than the supply, and nearly all the leading banks have to express currency daily to New York to meet their drafts.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 131¼, but speedily fell to 130¾, and closed at 130⅝. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold-broker:

10:30 a. m.	131¼	12:30 p. m.	130[illegible]
11:00 a. m.	131[illegible]	3:00 p. m.	130[illegible]
11:15 a. m.	131[illegible]	3:30 p. m.	130[illegible]
11:30 a. m.	131[illegible]	4:00 p. m.	130[illegible]

Here the market for Gold was very dull, opening at 130, but soon falling back to 129½@129. There was considerable activity on the Stock Exchange, but the sales were nearly all for future delivery—operators evidently bent upon working a "corner" upon themselves. Silver was dull and nominal at 115@120.

Government Bonds were dull and easier. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Five-Twenties	103½	104
Ten-Forties	94½	94¾
Seven-Thirties		par and int.

There was nothing doing in County Scrip, and the market was nominal at 94.

—At the rate of investment in the third series of 7-30s yesterday and to-day, it will be absorbed in about sixty days, which will close out the last one that Government will probably offer to the people—the holders of 5-20s, 1881s, and 10-40s, all converting them into 7-30s. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 5-20s	103¼	1[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	93@94	[illegible]

PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers and Government Loan Agents, 47 Clark street.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 16, 1865.

SALES AT THE FIRST BOARD.

5,000 Gold	129[illegible]	5,000 Gold b 10	130[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Market steady.

NO. 1 SPRING WHEAT.

No. 1 Spring Wheat.		No. 1 Spring Wheat.	
10,000	112	5,000	112[illegible]
5,000 s 4	112	5,000	112[illegible]
10,000 s 4	112	10,000 s 4	112
15,000 s 4	112	5,000 s 10	111[illegible]
5,000 s 10	111[illegible]		
No. 1 Oats.		No. 1 Oats.	
5,000	34½	5,000	34½
5,000	34½		

Market steady.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY 7-30 LOAN.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

This Bank will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 U. S. Notes, and pay the interest from date of subscription to the 15th of June.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000—bear interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum, and are payable three years from 15th of June, 1865, or may be converted, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent 5-20 gold bearing bonds.

By act of Congress they are free from State and Municipal taxation, and having this advantage, are the best security for investment now offered.

We allow the usual rate of commission to sub agents and can furnish the notes immediately on receipt of orders free of charge. J. A. ELLIS, President.

EDW'D I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

RUFUS HATCH, (FORMERLY HATCH & HUGHES,) BROKER, No. 55 Exchange Place, New York. Government Securities, Stock and Gold, Bought and Sold Exclusively on Commission.

REFERENCES: Messrs. Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago, Ill. Messrs. Stickney & Handy, Chicago, Ill. C. T. Wheeler, Esq., Chicago, Ill. L. Z. Munn, Esq., Chicago, Ill. J. A. Ellis, Esq., Chicago, Ill. Messrs. [illegible], New York City. Messrs. McKim Bros. & Co., New York City. Messrs. R. A. Tucker & Co., New York City. [illegible] Messrs. Lathrop, Smith & Co., Oswego, N. Y. C. Durant, Esq., President Rock Island Railroad Co.

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, May 16, 1865. Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 36 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st Bd.	2d Bd.		1st Bd.	2d Bd.
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Illinois Cen.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. 6 ⅌ ct War Loan Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 ⅌ ct 5-20 Coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & Pitts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 ⅌ cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 10-40	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 ⅌ cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 7-30 tr'y notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 1 yr cert.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (pfd.)	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]			
C. B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]			
C. & F.	[illegible]	[illegible]			

Market—1st Board steady. 2d Board weak.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 16.

The following summary shows the movement in produce and provisions during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, brls	7,315	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	31,[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	100,042	[illegible]
Oats, bu	14,066	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	17,000
Barley	2,100	476
Grass Seed, lbs		[illegible]
Broom Corn	6,200	[illegible]
Cut Meats, lbs	98,780	[illegible]
Beef, brls		
Pork, brls	260	[illegible]
Lard, lbs		[illegible]
Tallow	5,255	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	6,331	[illegible]
Live Hogs	1,804	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	993	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	105,007	[illegible]
Highwines	4	[illegible]
Wool	4,165	[illegible]
Lumber, feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No.	1,135,000	
Lath, No.	600,000	[illegible]
Salt, brls		[illegible]

The following tables show the receipts and shipments during the week and for the season:

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO DATE.

	Week ending May 13.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour	87,[illegible]	111,7[illegible]
Wheat	333,[illegible]	71[illegible]
Corn	5[illegible]	3,183,[illegible]
Oats	1[illegible]	1,9[illegible]
Rye	2,44[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Meats	897,0[illegible]	21,421,[illegible]
Beef	2,5[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	77,[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	22,[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs		[illegible]
Live Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]	[illegible]
High Wines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13, AND FROM JAN. 1ST TO DATE:

	Week ending May 13.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour	19,184	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	1,415,[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Meats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]

Gold opened higher this morning, and the produce markets followed, but on 'Change a reaction took place, and they closed dull and weak—the advance gained yesterday evening and this morning was entirely lost.

The Provision market was unusually dull and heavy. The first dispatch from New York quoted Mess Pork firm at $28.75, but the second dispatch quoted the market dull at $28.12½. Here there was a limited inquiry for choice brands of Mess Pork at $23.50, but sellers were generally holding at $24.00. Ordinary city brands were offered at $23.50, without buyers. Prime Mess Pork was dull, with sales of 600 brls at $19.00, closing weak at that price. Bulk Meats are held at 13 and 13c for Shoulders and Sides, loose, but there is little or no inquiry, and as the stocks are light, no great effort is being made to sell. Sweet Pickled Hams were quiet and nominal at [illegible]. Beef Hams were sold at $21.75. Lard was steady and neglected.

The market for Highwines is very dull, and prices tend downward. To-day there were free sellers at $1.96, but there was no demand.

E. G. Wolcott, Esq., has been delegated by the Board of Trade, to proceed to Washington and confer with the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner Lewis, relative to the position in which innocent holders of highwines which have been seized by the Government, are placed. Bankers, commission merchants and others, have advanced the amount of the tax on large quantities of wines, with the Government inspectors' brand thereon, and they are, in consequence, greatly embarrassed by the recent seizures.

The market for Flour was dull, and nominally unchanged, with sales of 800 brls in small lots at $3.00@5.25 for low grade, and $[illegible] for good to fancy Spring Extras. A small lot of White Winter Extras changed hands on terms which were not made public.

The Wheat market was quite buoyant this morning, and sold on the curbstone as high as $1.13 for No. 1 Spring—an advance of [illegible] on the closing price of yesterday. On 'Change, however, this advance was not sustained, and after the receipt of the Buffalo dispatch, the market [illegible] [illegible] The transactions [illegible] for No. 1 [illegible] for No. [illegible] in store. On the closing [illegible] morning, No. 1 Spring sold [illegible] received 5@6c per bu. Early dispatches from Buffalo not being of a very hopeful character, deterred operators from purchasing, except at a material decline. At the opening of 'Change, a few lots of No. 1 changed hands at 59c, 60c and 60c for No. 1 Corn in store, but after the receipt of the Buffalo dispatch the market broke down entirely, closing very dull. There was no demand for No. 2 Corn, and one holder said it couldn't be given away. We note sales of 60,000 bu at 58@59c for No. 1; 49c for No. 2 and 40@45c for Rejected in store, and 59½c for High mixed River f. o. b. At the close the market was quiet at inside figures.

Oats were less active, but comparatively steady, closing, however, a shade easier. The sales took up 70,000 bu at 34@35c for No. 1 and 33½c for No. 2 in store. At the close the market was steady at 34½c. At the Stock Exchange No. 1 Oats sold this morning at 34½@34½c on "call."

There was no demand for Rye and the market was dull and neglected, with sales of 400 bu at 63c for No. 1.

Barley was decidedly less active with trifling sales of No. 2 at 64c.

The market for Seeds was dull and heavy, with light sales at $2.50 for Timothy; $[illegible] for Hungarian, $1.00@1.25 for Millet. There was nothing doing in Clover or Flaxseed.

Lake Freights were dull, with engagements at 7c for Corn to Buffalo per steam, and 8½c for Oats to Oswego per sail vessel.

There was no change to note in the market for Groceries. Trade was fair and prices steady. The following dispatch was received to-day at the Grocers' Board:

NEW YORK, May 16.

Good Grocers' Sugar, 11¼@12c; Hard Refined, 18½; White A 17, quiet. Prime Coffee, 23c. Teas steady. Gold, 130¾.

There is a fair business doing in the Iron and Metal trade, but prices are without material change. Tin and Zinc is lower. Nails are unchanged. Bar iron steady.

The market for Beef Cattle was dull and heavy, with sales of about 600 head at $5.00@5.75 for common to $7.00 for prime.

Live Hogs were in active demand and firm, with sales of 1,300 head at $8.00@8.50.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 16.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts to-day, according to the returns posted on 'Change, amount to 994, and the shipments to 2,604. The entered sales at the various yards amount to 825, at a range of $4.50@5.00 for common and coarse; $[illegible] for medium to fair, and $6.50@7.00 for first to extra.

Comparatively few Cattle were received during the day, but, as there was no inquiry, they mostly remain unsold. A very few car loads were sent East on the owners' account, but drovers were generally anxious to sell in this market, at whatever were the prevailing prices, but there was no inquiry, and consequently but few sales. Not enough was done at any of the yards to indicate the real feeling and tone of the market. There was a very wide feeling, however, both among drovers and buyers, that prices were tending lower. There are no Government men or shippers operating, even in a limited way, and the demand for butcher's Cattle has greatly diminished within the past few days.

We quote the market to-day dull and weak with prices ranging as follows:

Choice Beeves	nominal
Fair to Prime	[illegible]
Common to Fair	[illegible]
Inferior	3.00@3.50

The reported sales to-day are as follows:

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

SHERMAN YARDS.

Adams sold Hughes 51 head fair steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

[illegible] to Lawrence, 24 head fair butcher's cattle, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $6.[illegible].

Same to same, 20 head medium, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

White sold Hughes 33 head fair, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Hallam sold Phillips 22 head mixed stock, averaging 1,080, at $[illegible].

PITTSBURGH AND FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Wolfe sold Hyman & Ruble 38 head fair Illinois steers, averaging 1,[illegible], at $[illegible].

Adams sold DeVeran 36 head [illegible]-fed steers, averaging 1,[illegible], at $[illegible].

[illegible] sold Ruble 12 head steers and oxen, averaging 1,[illegible], at $[illegible].

Wallwork & Mallory sold Ziegler 17 head, averaging 1,[illegible], at $[illegible].

[illegible] sold Ziegler 15 head averaging 1,[illegible], at $[illegible].

DROVERS' UNION STOCK YARDS.

Jones sold Sanders 14 head fair steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

E. Thompson sold Cameron 17 head good steers, averaging 1,[illegible], at $[illegible].

[illegible] sold Stewart 33 head fair Steers, etc., averaging 1,[illegible] lbs at $[illegible].

[illegible] sold Kelly & Co., 19 head good medium Cattle, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

HOGS—The receipts to-day according to the Board of Trade report, amount to 1,804, and the shipments to 5,646. The entered sales foot up 1,[illegible] at $7.00 for light store hogs to $8.00@8.50 for fair, smooth shipping grades.

The demand has been good, and none of any amount are left unsold. The activity and firmness which characterizes this branch of the live stock trade, is in striking contrast to the weak and depressed feeling of the Cattle trade. This buoyancy of the market is due entirely to the active demand now existing, in New York, for hogs for conversion into English meats. So long as this demand continues active, so long will prices be likely to keep firm. It is impossible, however, to say when this demand will cease and the market, therefore, is uncertain.

The sales to-day are as follows:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Av.	Price
Adams	Hughes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.				
Franklin	Bosco	137	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windsor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gulley & Co.	Metcalf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FORT WAYNE YARDS.				
A. Smith	Huntley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friend	Beck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walwork & M.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Major	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. S. Smith	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DROVERS' UNION STOCK YARDS.				
Van Vechten	Quick	111	191	[illegible]

SHEEP—The market to-day is duller and weaker than yesterday. We saw a lot of 275 very fair sheep, averaging nearly 100 lbs, sold to-day [illegible] than they were bought for yesterday. A lot of shorn Sheep, averaging 90 lbs, were sold at $4.50.

We quote the market dull and lower. The following are the sales:

SHEEP SALES TO-DAY.

Holl & Reeves	Holmes	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.50
Merritt	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 16.

The following table shows the receipts of Lumber, Shingles and Lath for the week ending May 13, and for the season:

	Last week.	Since Jan. 1.
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]

LUMBER—Received to-day, 5,150 m; shipped, 2,1[illegible] m. The market continues dull and heavy but without any decided change in values since yesterday. Sales were: cargo schr Telegraph, from Grand River, 60 m ½ strips, balance boards, &c., at $[illegible], by O. Brewster; cargo schr Seneca Chief, from Muskegon, 120 m fair common ½ strips, balance 2x4, at $12.50, by Morton; cargo schr Illinois, from Muskegon, 75 m fair mixed mill run, at $13.25, by Morton; cargo schr Gertrude, from Kalamazoo, 60 m inferior boards, at $11.50, by Carter; cargo schr Argo, from Oconto, 195 m ½ strips, balance mixed, at $[illegible], by Gray & Co.; cargo schr Annie Thorne, from Duck Lake, 88 m mixed, at $12.50, by Col. Loomis.

SHINGLES—Received 1,155 m; shipped 908 m. Market dull and lower, with sales at $3.50@3.75 for Sawed A's.

LATH—Received 635 m; Shipped 537 m. Market quiet and easier, with sales of 100 m per schrs Illinois and Seneca Chief, at $2.25. We quote yard prices as follows:

LUMBER—First Clear ⅌ M.; Second Clear ⅌ M.; Third Clear ⅌ M.; Stock Boards; Box or Select Boards; Common Boards; Fencing; Cull Boards; First Clear Flooring, rough; Second Clear Flooring, rough; Common Flooring, rough; Siding, Clear Dressed; Second Clear; Common; Long Joists; Short Joists and Scantling. SHINGLES—Shaved Shingles, A ⅌ M.; Shaved Shingles, No. 1; Sawed Shingles, A; Sawed Shingles, No. 1; Lath ⅌ 1,000 pcs.; Pickets. [prices illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 16, 1865.

[All sales of Grain are now made on a basis of [illegible] storage, in accordance with a resolution passed on 'Change, and are so reported by us, unless otherwise specified.]

FREIGHTS—Lake Freights were dull. Engagements were: To BUFFALO—Prop. Wissahickon at 7c for Barley. To OSWEGO—Schr W. J. Preston, Oats at 8½c.

ALL RAIL FREIGHTS—The Grand Trunk Railway is making engagements at $1.50 for Flour and 65c for fourth class goods to Boston—all rail. The following tariff was issued on the 15th inst.:

	3d Class.	4th Class.	Flour.
To New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RAIL AND LAKE FREIGHTS—The following are the current rates:

	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—Are dull and nominal at $1.15 and $1.25 for Flour to New York and Boston, and [illegible] these rates for 4th class.

WESTWARD BOUND FREIGHTS—The following are the current rates from New York to Chicago:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
All Rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steam on Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steam Around Lakes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day 7,315 brls; shipped [illegible]. Received same week last year [illegible] brls; shipped [illegible]. During the week, the market has been [illegible]. TO-DAY—The market was dull and only [illegible]. We quote: [illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day, 31,[illegible] bu; shipped [illegible]. [illegible]

CORN—Received, 100,042 bu; shipped, [illegible]. [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, [illegible]. [illegible]

RYE—Received to-day [illegible]. [illegible]

BARLEY—Received 2,100 bu; shipped 476 bu. [illegible]

EGGS—Are in fair supply and firm at 15@16c.

FURS—There are very few furs coming in and the market is very quiet. Prices are nominal, unchanged. We continue to quote: Bear, black, large and full seasoned; Bear, brown; Bear, ½ to ¾ value; Beaver, fine northern; Beaver, Western; Badger, large and fine; Deer Skins, red and blue; Deer Skins, grey; Fishers, dark, large and silky; Fishers, pale or brown; Foxes, cross; Foxes, red, northern and Western; Foxes, grey; House Cats, black and gray; Lynx, large and fine; Muskrats, fall and winter; Muskrat spring; Martin, dark without red; Marten, common and pale; Minks, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin; Minks, Illinois and Iowa; Otter, black, large and fine; Otter, brown; Opossum, Northern, dry and clean; Raccoon, Illinois, Wisconsin, &c.; Skunk, black; Skunk, striped; Wild Cats; Wolf Skins, large, white and fine; Wolf Skins, prairie. [prices illegible]

FISH—There is no change to note. We continue to quote: Whitefish, No. 1; Whitefish, No. 2; Whitefish, No. 3; Trout, No. 1; Trout, No. 2; Mackerel, No. 1; Mackerel, No. 2; Mackerel, large family; Mackerel, extra mess; Codfish, George's Bank; Codfish, Grand Bank; Herrings, No. 1 pickled; Herrings, dried, scaled; Herrings, Lake; Salmon, pickled; Pollock; Halibut; Oysters, Cove; Lobsters; Sardines; Salmon. [prices illegible]

FRUIT—GREEN APPLES are without change. DRIED APPLES are dull and lower. Green Apples, ⅌ brl; Lemons; Oranges; Cocoa Nuts. DRIED DOMESTIC FRUITS: Dried Apples; Dried Ohio Apples; Blackberries; Peaches, halved; Peaches, unpared; Cherries. FOREIGN FRUITS: Raisins, layers; Raisins, ½ box; Currants; Pine Apples. [prices illegible]

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $[illegible] ⅌ gal.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and the market is dull and nominal at [illegible] ⅌ bu.

BROOM CORN—Received, 6,200 lbs; shipped, 6,9[illegible] lbs. Market quiet and nominal at [illegible] ⅌ ton. We heard of no sales.

BEESWAX—Is nominal at 35@40c. There is no inquiry.

BUTTER—The supply is better, and we reduce our quotations: Choice Dairy; Prime Firkin; Common do. Sales were 100 lbs Roll at 23c.

BAGGING—There is no change. We continue to quote: Northwestern A, 2 bu, sewed lines; Keystone; Monongahela; Stark A; Montour; Phillips; Amoskeag; Waverly A; Manchester Lines; Longwood A; Cotton Bagging; Gunnies; Excelsior A; Empire City; Burlaps; Gunny Bags; Paper Flour Sacks; Cotton Flour Sacks. [prices illegible]

CHEESE—The demand is good and prices steady. We quote: Hamburg; Western Reserve; Western States. [prices illegible]

COAL—There is very little activity. Our prices are unchanged. We quote: Erie; Briar Hill; Cleveland; Mineral Ridge; Willow Bank; Tunnel; Blossburg; Lump Lehigh; Lackawanna; Scranton; Pittston; Illinois. [prices illegible]

COFFEE—The market is steady and firm at the following quotations. The stock of Rio in first hands in New York is below 10,000 bags. We quote: Java; Rio. [prices illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—[illegible]

GREASE—There is a very moderate demand for Grease, and the market is quiet and nominal. The stock, however, is light. We quote: White Grease; Yellow; Brown. [prices illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 4 brls; shipped [illegible]. The market during the week has been excessively dull and prices have fallen since the date of our last report. [illegible] TO-DAY There was no demand, and the market was nominal at $1.96. There were free sellers at the outside quotation.

HIDES—The market is steady and prices unchanged. We quote: City slaughter; Green Salted, trimmed; Dry Salted, trimmed; Dry Flint, trimmed; Kips, Green Salted, trimmed; Calf, Green Salted, trimmed; Deacon Skins. [prices illegible]

HAY—There is no activity, and prices are without change. We quote: WHOLESALE PRICES ON TRACK. Timothy, loose; Timothy, loose pressed; Prairie, roller and beater pressed; Prairie, loose pressed. RETAIL PRICES. Timothy, roller and beater pressed; Timothy, loose pressed; Prairie, roller and beater pressed; Prairie, loose pressed; Prairie, loose. Sales were: 30 tons beater pressed Timothy at $13.50. [prices illegible]

HOPS—Hops are in limited request at 35@45c for common to good.

IRON AND STEEL—There is a fair business doing in the market for all articles under this head. There is no change in values and we continue to quote: Common Bar; Horse Shoe Iron; Heavy Band; Hoop and Light Band; Round and Square; Oval; Half Oval and Half Round; Sheet Iron, common; Sheet Iron, Galvanized; Sheet Iron, Charcoal; Sheet Iron, Juniata; Norway Nail Rods; Plow Steel, German; Plow Steel, cast; Spring Steel, Fire Steel, English; Tool Cast Steel, ordinary sizes; do do do American; Blister Steel; Russia; English. [prices illegible]

LEATHER—There is no change in the market. Prices are firm at our quotations. We quote: City Harness; Country Harness; Kip, heavy; Calf; Upper; Country Upper; Slaughter Sole; Buenos Ayres; Orinoco; French Calf. [prices illegible]

MAPLE SUGAR—The market is quiet at [illegible].

METALS—There is a fair trade doing in the market for in tin. This is 5c lower. Zinc is in easier. Fence Wire and staples are lower. We quote: TIN. Box Tin Plate, I. C.; COPPER. Metallic Cop. Bottoms; Copper Bottoms; Braziers; BABBIT METAL; ZINC. [prices illegible]

NAILS—Are in steady demand and firm at previous quotations. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Are in steady demand and firm. [illegible] We quote: Tar; Pitch; Yankee Pitch; Rosin; Flax packing; Oakum; Am. Hemp; Manilla Rope; Marline; Sash Cord; Hemp Twine; Cotton Twine; Paper Twine. [prices illegible]

OILS—The market is very firm at our figures. We quote: Linseed Oil, raw; Linseed Oil, boiled; Olive Oil; Whale Oil; Lard Oil; Sperm Oil; Lubricating Oil; Elaine Oil. [prices illegible]

CARBON OIL—The trade is quiet, and prices without change. We continue to quote. [prices illegible]

PAINTS—The market is quiet and prices are without change. We quote: White Lead; Zinc, Standard; Snow White; French Zinc. [prices illegible]

PIG IRON—The market is steady, and we continue to quote: Mountain Scotch No. 1; Mahoning, No. 1; Massillon, No. 1; Union Pig, A 1; [illegible]; Franklin, No. 1; Tuscarawas; Tar, No. 1; Turkey, No. 1. [prices illegible]

POTATOES—Market steady. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—The decline in gold [illegible] week has influenced universal depression in the stock market, and we have to note a [illegible].

Mess Pork—Since the date of our last review, the market has ruled dull and prices have [illegible]. [illegible]

Prime Mess Pork—This has been [illegible].

Clear Pork—There has been a moderate inquiry [illegible].

Bulk Meats—There has not been a sale [illegible].

Sweet Pickled Hams—During the week [illegible].

Mess Beef—There is nothing doing in [illegible].

Beef Hams—The market is very quiet [illegible].

Bacon—The market is [illegible].

Lard—There were light sales of prime lard early part of the week at 18c, [illegible].

RICE—We have a steady market, with a [illegible] demand. Previous quotations are well maintained. We quote: Arracan; Patna; Carolina. [prices illegible]

STARCH—Is in steady demand and we continue to quote: Kingsford, corn; Kingsford, pure; Kingsford, refined; [illegible].

SOAP—Is in steady demand and firm at our quotations, viz: Palm Soap; French Marine; Chemical Olive; German Mottled; Castile Soap, Am.; Castile, foreign. [prices illegible]

SPICES—Are in steady request and we continue to quote as follows: Allspice; Cassia; Cloves; Nutmegs; Pepper. [prices illegible]

SUGARS—Are in good demand and firm. The stock in New York is about 40,000 hhds. We quote: Cuba; Porto Rico; Fair Grocery Sugar; N. Y. Refined, powdered and granulated; White A; Circle A; White B; Extra C; Yellow C. [prices illegible]

SYRUPS—Are in good demand and firm. Syrups are scarce and wanted. We quote: N. Y. Syrups; Golden Syrup; Sugar House Molasses; New Orleans; Philadelphia Bee Hive; Chicago Refinery Amber; Chicago Refinery Golden; Chicago Refinery Sugar House. [prices illegible]

SALT—Received none; shipped [illegible]. The market for all kinds of domestic Salt [illegible]. Ground Alum is offered at $1.75 to arrive and is held at $[illegible] in bulk. We quote: Onondaga; Saginaw; Old Fine; Dairy in bags; Dairy without bags; Coarse; Ground Solar; Ground Alum; Turk's Island; Liverpool. [prices illegible]

SEEDS—Received none; shipped [illegible]. The market for all kinds under this head is dull and prices tend downward.

Timothy Seed—Market dull. [illegible]

Clover—Neglected and nominal.

Flax Seed—Dull and nominal at [illegible].

Millet Seed—Sales were: 5 bags at [illegible].

Hungarian Seed—Dull and lower. [illegible]

TEA—Are steady and firm. Our list is fully maintained. We quote: Young Hyson, superior to fine; do extra to choice; Imperial, superior to fine; do extra to choice; Gunpowder, superior to fine; do extra to choice; Japan, natural leaf; Oolong, colored. [prices illegible]

TALLOW—Received [illegible]. Market steady. [illegible]

TOBACCO—The market is [illegible]. There is a better demand for common grades [illegible]. FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO: Extra; Choice; Medium; Common. SMOKING TOBACCO: Choice; Medium; Common Stems. PLUG TOBACCO: Natural leaf; Half-bright; Choice Black, sound; Medium quantities; Common. [prices illegible]

WOOL—There is nothing doing, and prices are nominally 45@50c for common to best.

WOOD—There is very little coming in. Beech, dry ⅌ cord, delivered; Maple, dry; Hickory. [prices illegible]

WOODEN WARE—The following are manufacturers' prices: Two hoop Pails; Three hoop Pails; Extra Tubs; No. 1 three hoop Tubs; No. 2; No. 3; Churns. [prices illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—Are without change in the market at previous quotations. DOMESTIC GOODS: Bourbon Whisky; Rye Whisky; Pure Spirits; Cologne Spirits; Brandy; Gin. IMPORTED GOODS: Cognac; Brandies; Holland Gin; Rum; Port Wine; Sherry; Madeira; Claret. [prices illegible]

Special Notices.

Radway's Ready Relief. [illegible]

Scrofula. This disease is often so deceitful in the [illegible] [illegible]

Doctor Bigelow [illegible]

Dr. James, Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, [illegible] established in 1850, [illegible] 84 Randolph street [illegible]

Madame Lafontaine [illegible] Address P. O. Box [illegible] Chicago, Illinois.

Doctor Thomson [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. [illegible]

Colgate's Honey Soap. [illegible]

Itch! Itch! Scratch! Scratch! Wheaton's Ointment [illegible]

The Young Man's Friend. [illegible]

City Notices.

CORPORATION NOTICE. [illegible] OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, May [illegible] J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, May [illegible] [illegible] J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—[illegible] City Collector's Office, Court House, Room 14, CHICAGO, Ill., May [illegible] A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWER PIPES. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, May [illegible] J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

AUCTION LICENSES. [illegible] City of Chicago [illegible] H. W. ZIMMERMAN, City Clerk.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN. The sale of the first series of [illegible] loan was completed on the [illegible] of March [illegible] payable three years from the 15th day [illegible] was begun on the 1st of April. In the [illegible] thirty days, over One Hundred Millions [illegible] have been sold—leaving this day less than [illegible] dred Millions to be disposed of. The interest [illegible] able semi-annually in currency on the 15th [illegible] ber and 15th of June by Coupons [illegible] notes, which are readily cashed [illegible] amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note; Two cents " " " $100; Ten " " " $500; 20 " " " $1000; $1 " " " $5000.

MORE AND MORE DESIRABLE. The rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing [illegible] from market as borrower and [illegible] This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET [illegible] by the Government, and constitutes the POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE. The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into U. S. 5-20 Six per cent GOLD-BEARING BONDS, which are always at a premium. FREE FROM TAXATION. The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Counties or States, [illegible] SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY. Less than $[illegible] of the Loan [illegible] last Congress are now on the market [illegible] JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT. May 1st, 1865. SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY First National Bank of Chicago; Second National Bank of Chicago; Third National Bank of Chicago; Fourth National Bank of Chicago; Fifth National Bank of Chicago; Commercial National Bank; Manufacturers' National Bank; Mechanics' National Bank; Merchants' National Bank; Northwestern National Bank; Union National Bank of Chicago.

Meeting of Stockholders. CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. [illegible] Thursday, the 1st day of June, 1865 [illegible] JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO—New York, [illegible] F. H. TOWS, Secretary. C. W. DURANT, President.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED [illegible] 7-30 LOAN [illegible] PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN [illegible]

NOTICE—The Annual Meeting [illegible] A. J. KNISELY.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE. [illegible] Sold everywhere.

BEADS! BEADS! BEADS! FANCY GOODS. E. F. BROWN [illegible]

Special Notices.

Radway's Ready Relief.

Scrofula.

Doctor Bigelow

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at 86 Randolph street, specialist in the treatment of old chronic, mercurial, syphilitic, and all private diseases of a contagious venereal nature... Dr. James' office and parlors are 86 Randolph street, (up stairs). Ten separate rooms. All consultations confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

Madame Lafontaine

Doctor Thomson

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

Colgate's Honey Soap.

Itch! Itch!

The Young Man's Friend.

City Notices.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Office of the Board of Public Works, Chicago, May 15th, 1865.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Office of the Board of Public Works.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss. City Collector's Office.

Chicago, Ill., May 16, 1865.

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWER-PIPES.

Office of the Board of Public Works, Chicago, May 15, 1865.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

AUCTION LICENSES.

F. C. SHERMAN.

Meeting of Stockholders.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Chicago, the 1st day of June, 1865. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO &...

Medicinal.

DR. JAMES.

FORMERLY OF

James' Hospital,

93 Custom House St., New Orleans, La.,
(Established in 1850.)

Has Arrived in Chicago, and Permanently located an Office

AT

86 Randolph Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. James cures Syphilis in its various forms and stages, without mercurial or any poisons, leaving the blood pure, eradicating that horrible and much to be dreaded poison permanently from the system.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency, seminal involuntary emissions, treated and radically cured with an infallible method, saving much time and expense.

Old diseases of the most horrible class, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pimples, ulcerated throat, nose, limbs and body, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings.

Dr. James' testimonials are the most authentic, and from as high an authority, medical and otherwise, in the United States.

The following are the testimonials of some of the many well known and eminent Doctors and Editors of the United States, of which Dr. James is the recipient.

The letter below produced is from Dr. Jordan, of Cincinnati, to Dr. Wilson, of Pittsburgh, Penn., in an answer to a letter of inquiry concerning Dr. James formerly of New Orleans and now of Chicago.

Dr. J. H. Jordan was physician to the Cincinnati Cholera Hospital during the summer of 1849, and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and of Materia Medica in the American Medical Institute of Louisville, Ky., in 1850-51 and '52. Dr. Jordan is now practicing in Cincinnati. Here is the letter referred to. Read it:

"CINCINNATI, July 2, 1861.

"DR. WILSON—Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries, I would say that I have known Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, and now of Chicago, Ill., off and on, for the last twelve years, and think I may safely say that, in his line of practice, I do not know his superior, if his equal. I knew him two years in New Orleans, and three summers in this city, and in both places I had occasion frequently to recommend patients wanting treatment in that line to him, and in every case, so far as I could learn, he was successful, and gave the most perfect satisfaction. He has from the start made the study of what are called special diseases a specialty, and has, I believe, been most eminently successful. I know of no one to whom I would sooner recommend a patient or a friend needing treatment of that kind, or for any of the kindred complaints or chronic diseases which he has made his study, than to him. You can, I think, safely recommend or send such patients to him, in case you do not wish to treat them yourself.

"Yours truly, J. H. JORDAN, M. D."

And the following extract of a letter from Dr. Robert Meggins, who has been practicing medicine to the residents of New Orleans for twenty years, and well known to the residents of that city. The letter was written to a gentleman of Mobile, Ala., in answer to a letter of inquiry as to Dr. James' abilities.

"To many persons having applied to me, suffering with diseases such as Dr. James makes his special province, I have recommended that gentleman, knowing his great reputation, and in every case so far as I could learn, he has not disappointed either myself or his patient. One case of a young man suffering with syphilis in its tertiary form, who had been under some of the most ablest physicians in the city, myself with the rest—who had also been under the treatment of Ricord of Paris, the celebrated specialist, without deriving but little, if any, benefit, placed himself under the treatment of Dr. James, whom, from every circumstance, I believe to be speedily and permanently cured. Dr. James' method of treating syphilis is with a botanical treatment only known and used by himself. The Doctor uses no mercury, iodide-potash, arsenic or sarsaparilla, which drugs, he asserts, will not eradicate the poison from the system, and from our own experience with these drugs, we think it a matter of doubt whether or no they will in all cases."

Also, Dr. Wm. Leonard, formerly Professor of Anatomy in Washington University, of Baltimore, and Previously Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and more recently editor of the New Orleans *Southern Messenger* (a medical journal) says of Dr. James:

"DR. JAMES: While humanity continues to be infirm and man is prone to err, the consequences of imprudence or crime are apparent, and when those consequences are visited upon the unhappy wrong doer, he must seek relief from the misery thus entailed. And the man who devotes his life and talents to the relief of this species of human suffering is not less a philanthropist than he who seeks to relieve any other affliction to which man is subject, for true philanthropy looks not to what caused the trouble, but what will relieve it. To this class belongs Dr. James, who has devoted a large portion of his life to the relief of the class of diseases enumerated in his advertisement in another column. He has, at great expense, supplied himself with all the material knowledge required for the purpose. He has been located in our midst for a number of years, and the testimonials of the press which have been quoted in his card, speak volumes of praise in his behalf as a wise, discreet and observant practitioner."

And also this from the eminent and venerable Dr. D. Richardson, an old practitioner of Texas, and now editor and proprietor of the Galveston *News*, Texas:

"We have known Dr. James, of Custom House street, personally a number of years, and during that time have been made acquainted with a number of persons who were afflicted with chronic diseases which have baffled the skill of some of our most scientific physicians, but through the skillful treatment of Dr. James, readily yielded, and were permanently and perfectly cured. We know Dr. James to be a scientific physician and an honorable man, and therefore recommend those requiring his aid to apply to him immediately, through letter or personally, for relief."—*Galveston (Texas) News, March 9, 1861.*

[From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, of 1860.]

Dr. JAMES, of Custom House street, New Orleans, has undoubtedly the largest and most successful practice in the treatment of chronic cutaneous venereal diseases of any physician in the Southern country. We hear him frequently spoken of in terms of the highest praise.

What the Hon. J. O. Nixon, editor and proprietor of the New Orleans *Crescent*, says of Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, and now of 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.:

[From the N. O. Crescent, March 8, 1861.]

"DR. JAMES.—Of all the medical practitioners who have chosen a special class of human ailments for their study, we know of no one who has become more uniformly successful, or who has been more justly celebrated than Dr. James, whose apartments are at 93 Custom House street. Years ago, with a full practical knowledge of medicine in general, he singled one of these hydras of human infirmity which general practitioners so rarely cope with successfully, and by assiduous study, a persevering research into the remotest ramifications of this peculiar branch of his science, and the most careful and extended practice he made himself the Hercules of the hydra, and thousands of both sexes, in all parts of the world, now know him or remember him with the sincerest gratitude, for Dr. James' celebrity is not confined to New Orleans or Louisiana, or the United States, but exists throughout Europe. As a general thing he is infallible, and those who may come within the range of his treatment may call upon him not only with the hope, but with the assurance of being restored to health and happiness."

The following editorial is from the New Orleans *Delta* of Dec. 21st, 1860:

"NONE MORE CAPABLE.—There is no physician in our rather extended acquaintance in the profession, who is more capable, and surely none has gained so enviable a reputation in the treatment of special diseases as Dr. James, 93 Custom House street. The Doctor has made so many wonderful and speedy cures that it is not to be wondered at that his office is so often filled with unfortunates, who come to him as a *dernier* resort, having full faith in his skill and experience. It is astonishing that so many will suffer themselves to be trifled with by physicians who have never made these special diseases a study, and who prescribe the same remedy for all cases. Dr. James has spent years in perfecting himself in this peculiar line, and is as near perfection as can be."

[Extract from the New Orleans Bee of April 9, 1861.]

"Dr. James, of Custom House street has no equal in this city or the South, in the treatment of private diseases."

[From the Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser of May 3, 1861.]

DR. JAMES.—We learn from the New Orleans *Crescent* that Dr. James (not the Cannabis Indica man, whose "sands of life" have recently run out, but a veritable and skillful practitioner) who has been conducting one of the largest hospitals in the United States since 1850, at 93 Custom House street, New Orleans, La., leaves during the present month for the North. What he is leaving for we cannot say—only conjecture—probably on account of our present troubles with the North. Be that as it may, we can say, and with confidence, that he has the greatest reputation in this country in a specialty of any physician that ever practiced in it... we have had occasion to know that Dr. James is an honorable man, and he will inform those requiring his aid whether or no he can give them a cure. The fact, also, that Dr. James' residence has been a permanent one, is good evidence that he is capable of accomplishing what he promises in the treatment of the specialty in the disease to which he confines his practice.

"We find that our most successful physicians are..."

Medicinal.

...cutaneous and carcinomatous affections; to cutaneous affections and diseases of the skin; to diseases of the eye and ear, as well as dull, to the diseases of the teeth; and finally to what are called private diseases, or diseases of the genital or sexual organs. All this is very proper. No one man, not in a lifetime, can become a thorough and successful physician in the treatment of all diseases; and we would always rather recommend a friend who was afflicted with any serious complaint to a special practice physician, who confines himself wholly or mainly to the treatment of such disease just as we would, for instance, and as we have often done—recommended a person suffering from any of the secret diseases, to Dr. James. We should think him more likely to understand, and to be able to treat successfully the disease than a physician who attended to general practice, and all kinds of diseases. And this is but reasonable and natural."

This editorial is from the Indianapolis (Ind.) *Gazette* of April 7, 1862:

"DR. JAMES.—We call attention to the advertisement of Dr. D. B. James, which will be found in another part of our paper to-day; and we do so the more readily, because we know Dr. James, and have known him more or less, for the last twenty years. It is rather a delicate subject—the matter of Secret Diseases—to write about or speak of editorially in a daily paper; and yet we know no reason why it should be more so than about any other disease to which the human family are subject—it properly considered.

"But as to Dr. James we can speak positively. We have known him, as we have said, for many years, and being a physician ourself, would naturally inquire into and know something about his manner of treatment, and his success. We believe he may be regarded as at sitting among the foremost, if not at the head of those devoted to the cure of this class of diseases as to speedy and successful cure of the same. We knew him two years ago in New Orleans, when he was so regarded there, and indeed all through the Southern country. His Hospital, on Custom House street, for the cure of secret diseases, was about as well known as Dr. Stone's Hospital for the cure of general diseases, and he seemed to be quite as popular and to give universal satisfaction. We have also known him in Cincinnati (where he sometimes spent the summer,) and we have always understood him to be most successful and to give complete satisfaction. We regard him, in addition to all this, to be a man of unblemished character, and sound moral integrity. He had to leave New Orleans, we believe, on account of his Unionism and loyalty to the General Government, which is certainly one thing in his favor.

"To persons, therefore, who have been so unfortunate as to contract any of these diseases, or have had such diseases or disability entailed upon them, we say (and we say it with confidence) go to Dr. James. It is some distance; his office is in Chicago; but it is better, perhaps, to go all that distance, and be treated skillfully, and cured in a short time, and with remedies that leave no evil effects behind, than to trust your case to unskillful hands, and suffer, perhaps, a life time."

The following editorial is from the Oshkosh (Wis.) *Union*, Dec. 14, 1864:

DR. JAMES.—The advertisement of Dr. James, of Chicago, will be found in another column, explaining the diseases which he claims to successfully treat. We have never made a practice of puffing or commending physicians of "specialty" notoriety, for the reason that most of them are uneducated quacks who get hold of some pet quack recipe, and delude the unsuspecting into the belief that they have been created for the salvation of mankind. Dr. James does not belong to this category. We have been personally acquainted with him for over six years, and know him to be a reliable, safe, thoroughly educated physician, and a gentleman in every sense of the word. He has done more for "suffering humanity" in Chicago than all the other physicians put together. He has practiced and studied for these special diseases for over twenty years, and his remedies are sure and effective. This notice is prompted as a compliment to a worthy and accomplished son of Esculapius, and an esteemed friend. All who have been unfortunate will find immediate relief upon application to Dr. James."

The following is from the pen of C. M. Hollis, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Cedar Valley *Times*, of January 12th, 1865, (Cedar Rapids, Iowa).

"DR. JAMES.—For more than two years the advertisement of Dr. James, of Chicago, has appeared in this paper, and all our readers have, of course, seen it. Dr. James made a specialty of that part of the profession which he practiced for fifteen years in New Orleans before he came to Chicago, and gained a wide reputation. Since he has been in Chicago he has done a large business which is constantly on the increase. He is highly recommended by eminent physicians. Dr. Jordan, of Cincinnati, says of him: 'I think I may safely say, that in his line of practice, I do not know his superior, if his equal.' We are personally acquainted with Dr. James and can testify that he is an accomplished gentleman and a thoroughly educated man; he has the most celebrity of any one in his line of practice in Chicago and we might with truth say, of any one in the West."

Those interested can refer to the editor. Dr. James' office and parlors, 86 Randolph street. Ten separate rooms and all consultations confidential.

And this editorial, from the Lafayette *Courier*, Ind., of August 9th, 1864. The writer of the article is acquainted with the Doctor personally, therefore what he says may be relied on. Refer to the editor:

"DR. JAMES.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. James, found in another column of our paper. We have known Dr. James personally for a long time, and we have ever found him, as he is, a courteous, cultivated gentleman—a man of unblemished reputation and character. As a physician, he stands without a rival in the treatment of special diseases, and justly, for he has devoted nearly twenty years of his life to the study of this branch of medicine. Unlike most specialists, Dr. James is a regularly educated physician. He does not pretend to come from a foreign country, or claim relationship to "Old Sands of Life," who is known all the world over as a quack, but as an earnest, educated man and a physician, he puts forth his claims to public favor. Before the rebellion, Dr. James was known all over the South as the most successful specialist south of Mason and Dixon's line, and justly so, if we are to believe the testimony of some of the most eminent physicians in the country.

"He was obliged to leave New Orleans, where he was established some fifteen years, on account of his devotion to the Union, when he established himself in Chicago, where he now resides.

"He has, in three years' practice at the North, built up a reputation among the foremost, if not at the very head of those devoted to this class of diseases, and we hazard the assertion that his practice is larger than any other physician in the Western country. He has some of the strongest testimony ever put forth from the most eminent men in the country, among whom are Dr. Jordan, of Cincinnati, Dr. William Leonard, editor of the New Orleans *Messenger* (a medical journal), and the editor of the Indianapolis *Gazette*. To persons who have been so unfortunate as to contract, or have had such diseases entailed upon them, we have no hesitancy in recommending Dr. James. It is better to go or send as far as Chicago than to suffer with disease, and the afflicted will find it to their interest to consult Dr. James before intrusting their case in the hands of an inexperienced or incompetent physician."

And here is another testimonial from the Chicago *Museum* of Dec. 26th, 1862:

"SOME OF THE RESULTS OF THE WAR.—The present war has been the cause of many wonderful changes and has developed new and startling theories, as well as the abilities and capabilities of men who were before unknown. Those who were poor have suddenly found themselves rich, and many who were affluent have been reduced to poverty. Some who were prosperous in business in the sunny South have been compelled, by the fortunes of war, to change their residence and their business location. Among the latter class may be mentioned a man well known in the South in connection with the science of Materia Medica, and who conducted and superintended one of the largest hospitals in the country for the cure of diseases coming under his specialty. This gentleman is Dr. James, and his hospital was in one locality in New Orleans for thirteen years. The writer knows the Doctor well, having been a resident of New Orleans at the same time and knows also his professional success and standing. Knowing him, then, most favorably as a physician and gentleman there, the writer takes pleasure in recommending him here (in Chicago) where he has taken up his residence for the future."

Now read this editorial, taken from the Chicago *Democrat* (Hon. John Wentworth's paper), in the summer of 1858, during Dr. James' Northern tour, when he practiced in the city for a couple of months previous to his return to his Southern home. Here it is:

"DEPARTURE OF DR. JAMES.—This gentleman will leave us during the present week for his home in New Orleans. Since his stay in this city, of a few months, Dr. J. has won many friends, not only among those whom he has treated professionally, but among all he has been brought in contact with. Uniting with superior professional skill those qualities which make one a true man, his departure is always a matter of regret, only equaled by the gladness of his return."—*Chicago Democrat, Oct. 18, 1858.*

The above testimonials, medical and editorial, are living, their habitation given, where the skeptical can refer. Dr. James is the only specialist in the United States, in the treatment of diseases of the genital or sexual organs, that has testimonials eulogistic of his professional skill, that are responsible, genuine and reliable, from the press, and from Professors of Medical Colleges and Hospitals in the United States. These testimonials are *home* testimonials, and not from a foreign country.

Dr. James, within the last fifteen years, has treated more diseases, and of a worse character—of a private nature—successfully, than any other physician in the United States.

Dr. James has been practicing in this specialty in New Orleans fifteen years, thirteen years of which time conducting the largest hospital in the United States in this specialty, and for the last three years has been practicing in this city (Chicago.)

There is scarcely a person that resides or has resided in New Orleans since 1850, that has not heard of or seen Dr. James' Lock Hospital, on Custom House street, where it was located for thirteen years.

There are numerous persons now resident in this city, formerly of New Orleans, who know that Doctor James had the most extensive and successful practice in New Orleans, the South or United States. These, with his extensive practice, and long array of testimonials from the medical faculty, some of the most eminent doctors of the United States, Professors of Colleges and Hospitals, speaking of him in the highest terms of praise, should be sufficient evidence to gain the confidence of those requiring such service as he renders.

It is a conceded fact that diseases of the generative or sexual organs are more prevalent and of a more severe and complicated type in New Orleans than in any other city in the Union.

Dr. James having derived his experience and reputation from such a source, should be some guarantee to his favor...

Dr. James cures Spermatorrhea and Impotence with an infallible method, saving time and expense...

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

REGULAR MEETING.

May 15, 1865.

Present—His Honor, Mayor Rice, and Aldermen Knickerbocker, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Sheridan, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Moore, Rafferty, Frisbee, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Bond, Russell, Huntley, Gastfield, Hottinger, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman and Clark.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the proceedings of the meetings held on the 3d day of May, and on the 8th day of May, were severally read and approved.

APPOINTMENT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Chair announced that, in accordance with the requirements of a resolution passed by the Common Council at their last meeting, in relation to the selection of a committee to revise the Rules of Order, that he had appointed Alds. Lawson, Russell and McRoy as such committee.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The Clerk presented the official bonds of Walter Kimball, City Comptroller; William S. Swan, Fish Inspector; D. S. McLane, Constable 10th Ward, and Fritz Gabler, Constable 14th Ward, which were severally approved.

A communication from G. W. Thompson in relation to the revision of the city ordinances, was

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Petition of John Kurtz to erect a soap factory on Lumber street, was

Referred to the Health Officer.

Remonstrance of sundry citizens praying that the disorderly conduct of newsboys be abated, was

Referred to the Committee on Police.

Remonstrance of property owners against the construction of a sidewalk on the east side of Kankakee avenue from Twenty-sixth street to Twenty-ninth street, was

Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D.

Petition of James Keinsler asking the city to contract with him for a term of years for removing all offensive animal matter from the limits of the same, was

Referred to the Board of Police Commissioners.

Petition of the Young Men's Christian Association, asking the Common Council to donate to the relief of indigent families that portion of the mourning drapery used at the funeral of the President which belongs to the city,

Referred to the Mayor with power to act.

Remonstrance of citizens against the erection of lamp posts on Rucker street,

Referred to Committee on Gas Lights.

A communication was received from S. S. Hayes, City Comptroller, recommending the passage of the following order:

Ordered, That the Comptroller be, and is hereby authorized and directed to transfer from the General Fund to the War Fund, the sum of ($6,000.00) six thousand dollars, to be refunded from the proceeds of arms and other property of the War Fund, when sold, and to pay from said War Fund all the bills approved by the Chairman of the the Committee, heretofore appointed by the Common Council, upon the reception of the remains of the late President of the United States.

The order was put upon its passage, and was passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Knickerbocker, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Moore, Rafferty, Frisbee, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Bond, Russell, Huntley, Gastfield, Hottinger, Lawson, Shackford, Clark—24.

Noes—None.

A communication was received from the Board of Public Works, stating that the action taken by the Common Council at its last meeting, in confirming the assessment roll for curbing, filling and paving with "wooden block pavement" Wells street from Madison street, to Van Buren street, was invalid; they therefore requested that it should be confirmed at this meeting.

Ald. McRoy moved that the vote taken at the last meeting on the confirmation of said assessment roll be reconsidered. Carried.

The assessment roll was then confirmed by the passage of the usual order of confirmation attached thereto.

Remonstrance of sundry property owners against the construction of a sidewalk on Block 17, Newberry's addition, Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys, N. D.

A communication was received from the City Clerk, covering the following order, which was passed:

Ordered, That the assessors for the several divisions of the city of Chicago be and they are hereby instructed to complete a part or parts of the assessment rolls now in their hands, and return the same to the office of the City Clerk as promptly as possible.

A communication from the Board of Public Works, recommending an amendment of Article 2, chapter XXII of the Municipal Laws in relation to fire limits.

Referred to Committee on Fire and Water.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

The City Comptroller presented his estimates of expenses for the current fiscal year.

Referred to Committee on Finance and ordered to be published.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Chicago, May 12, 1865.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Chicago, in Common Council assembled:

In compliance with the requirements of the city charter, I submit herewith a report of the estimates necessary, as near as may be, to defray the expenses of the city during the current fiscal year, commencing April 1st, 1865, and ending April 1st, 1866; also a statement showing the aggregate income of the last fiscal year, the amount of the liabilities outstanding upon which interest is to be paid, and of bonds and city debts payable during the year.

Influenced by the great depreciation in the currency, the extravagant prices of the necessaries of life, and the scarcity of labor which prevailed last year, the last Common Council authorized a large increase of the expenditures beyond the amount recommended in my last annual estimates. The present year opens under new and better auspices. The success of the Government in suppressing the rebellion and restoring the Union has raised the currency from forty cents on the dollar nearly to par. The cost of the necessaries of life has declined. The disbanding of our large armies will soon restore to the pursuits of industry several hundred thousand soldiers, large numbers of whom are expected to fill well paid or more difficult employments. Although the great abundance of money will stimulate enterprise, and the enormous and increasing production of the precious metals will prevent a return to the low prices of former years, it will probably be found that the necessary expenditures of the city will be much less for the same amount of service than they were last year. It should also be borne in mind that the same taxes will now prove more burdensome than they were last year.

Under these circumstances, I do not feel justified in recommending an increase of the aggregate of taxation, and have therefore assumed twenty mills as the basis of these estimates. Of course the Common Council may increase the levy up to the limit fixed by the charter, if they think best to do so. In any event, the probable income will fall short of a sum sufficient to meet other exigencies and to cover the expenditures proposed by the Board of Public Works and the Board of Police Commissioners. I append hereto their several estimates, with those of the Board of Education and Board of Guardians of the Reform School, as a part of this report, and leave the particular reductions to be determined by your honorable body.

Estimate of Expenses for the Fiscal Year, from April 1st, 1865, to April 1st, 1866.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

For sundry objects specified in the estimates of the Board appended hereto, including unexpended balances of last year's Appropriation Fund, and Perm. Imp. Fund ... $411,628.11

Less reduction to be made by the Common Council, to be within probable income ... $19,628.11 ... $392,000.00

To complete pier extension, in addition to $35,500 expended to April 1st, 1865 ... 40,500.00

For three engine houses, Lake street Maxwell street and near Archer road, in addition to last year's appropriation say $2,000 each ... 6,000.00

To purchase land for same ... 10,000.00

Total, Board of Public Works ... 354,500.00

FOR BRIDEWELL.

Rent, dieting salary &c ... 18,000.00

CONTINGENT FUND.

For contingencies subject to order of Mayor and Comptroller ... 15,000.00

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Seven-Eighths of receipts from rates on Fire Insurance premiums ...

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Salaries of Assessors, election expenses, &c ... 3,000.00

LEGAL EXPENSES.

Costs and incidental expenses ... 2,000.00

NORTH MARKET.

Gas, fuel, water and repairs ... 200.00

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Council proceedings, advertising, blanks, &c. ... 15,500.00

POLICE COURT.

Salary of Police Justices and Clerks and incidentals ... 4,000.00

PUBLIC SQUARE AND COURT HOUSE.

City's proportion of Engineer and janitors salaries, fuel, gas and repairs ... 2,500.00

RECORDER'S COURT.

Salary of Recorder, fees and miscellaneous expenses ... 20,000.00

SALARIES.

Not chargeable to departments: Mayor, Comptroller, Clerks, Treasurer, Collector, Collector's Clerks, City Clerk and Assistant, Corporation Counsel, City Attorney, City Physician and Harbor Master ... 30,000.00

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Scavengers, &c ... 7,500.00

INTEREST.

To pay interest on funded debt; proceeds of 3½ mill tax to be levied ... 186,000.00

Unexpended balance April 1st, 1865 ... 85,021.11 ... 271,021.11

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

For Police expenses proper, including balance April 1, 1865 ... $186,017.37

Also, proceeds of 50 bonds of $1,000 each, to be held and used as provided in charter amendments of 1865 for expenses Fire Police, repairs of engines, &c., post houses and police telegraph expenses, from general fund ... 150,000.00

Total Police Department, besides proceeds of bonds ... $366,917.37

REFORM SCHOOL.

Proceeds of a tax of 3-4 mill, hereafter to be levied about ... 66,000.00

Unexpended balance April 1st, 1865 ... 31,630.83 ... 97,630.83

SCHOOLS.

Proceeds of a tax of three mills, hereafter to be levied, about ... 144,000.00

For evening schools from general fund; also, proceeds of 25 bonds of $1,000 each ... 150,000.00

SEWERAGE.

Towards creating a sinking fund to pay interest on bonds and expenses of draining ... Board of Public Works, appended hereto, proceeds of ... mill tax to be levied, about ... 139,000.00

SINKING FUND.

For the liquidation of the general bonded debt of the city proceeds of a 1 mill tax to be levied about ... $48,000.00

Balance April 1st ... 23,973.63 ... $71,973.63

STREET LAMPS.

Proceeds of a 2 mill tax to be levied, about ... 96,000.00

Reference is made to the estimates of the Gas Companies filed herewith, from which it appears that on the rates of payment now fixed, the tax will be insufficient.

TEMPORARY LOAN FUND.

To pay expenditures of last year for pier extension not paper; to pay Fox & Howard's judgment, and Fuller's rent and North avenue bridges, under Sec. 34, ch. 8, Amended Charter of 1863, proceeds of a tax of 1¼ mills, to be levied, about ... 60,000.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

To pay additional appropriation of April 28th, 1865, for services of Police Justice's last year ... 2,000.00

Sundry Judgments ... 5,000.00

Refunding surplus of West Lake street assessment, per order of Council, March 6th, 1865 ... 10,000.00 ... $17,000.00

For completing the Lake Tunnel, constructing tunnel under the river at Washington street, and meeting payments of appropriations confirmed by the last General Assembly, and cleansing Chicago river and branches, the proceeds of sundry bonds to be issued.

The General Government of the United States has pledged itself by general orders of the War Department to have a new enrollment of the inhabitants of Chicago and Cook county liable to military duty, which it is supposed will show that we have been required to furnish men largely in excess of our just quota under the law. I would suggest that inquiry be made whether we have not a just claim against the United States for the sum of $119,475.00 paid by the city prior to April 1st, 1864, for soldiers, bounties and interest thereon. If obtained, this fund could be used to establish a home for disabled soldiers, or to provide for orphan children of volunteers who have died in the service.

I feel at liberty to say now upon leaving the office, that the compensation at present allowed to the City Comptroller is in my judgment inadequate to his labors and responsibilities, and I would advise its increase for the future, at least to the amount allowed at first after the creation of the office.

INCOME FROM APRIL 1ST, 1864, TO APRIL 1ST, 1865, EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

From taxes from General Tax Warrant and Platting tax of 1864, including uncollected balance and subject to deductions yet to be made ... 1074,721.34

From municipal bonds sold ... 17,040.00

From Board of Public Works, miscellaneous receipts ... 10,528.25

From Board of Public Works, miscellaneous receipts of Sewerage Fund ... 221,110.60

Sewerage Bonds sold ... 75,490.00 ... 96,600.60

From Board of Public Works, miscellaneous receipts Water Fund ... 282,697.65

Water Bonds sold ... 168,200.00 ... 450,897.65

From Board of Education ... 137.62

From Board of Guardians ... 10,129.31

From Board of Police ... 858.93

From Fire Department ... 3,885.81

From Insurance Premium Tax ... 25,774.44

From Licenses, Fees, Rents and miscellaneous sources ... 187,780.77

Total ... $1,757,314.78

LIABILITIES OUTSTANDING UPON WHICH INTEREST IS TO BE PAID.

Municipal Bonds.

$1,012,000.00 7 ℔ cent bonds ... $70,945.00

$280,000.00 6 ℔ cent bonds ... 18,000.00

$1,350.00 10 ℔ cent bonds ... 135.00 ... $89,080.00

Sewerage Bonds.

$1,000,000.00 7 ℔ cent bonds ... $70,000.00

$87,000.00 6 ℔ cent bonds ... 5,220.00 ... $75,220.00

Water Bonds.

$1,030,000.00 6 ℔ cent bonds ... $61,800.00

$278,000.00 7 ℔ cent bonds ... 19,460.00 ... $81,260.00

Bonds and other City Debts Payable During the Fiscal Year, April 1, 1865, to April 1, 1866.

Bonds or Certificates of Indebtedness given on a mandamus to Chapin & Fox, Dec. 5, 1859, due on presentation at Comptroller's Office ... $10,008.00

Interest at 10 ℔ cent per annum from Oct. 14, 1861, say two years and six months ... 2,500.00 ... $12,508.00

Certificates of Indebtedness given, various parties, various dates, 1860, due on presentation ... $59.00

Interest, say 1½ years, at 10 ℔ cent ... 8.85 ... $67.85

Balance of "Damages" account and "Union Park Purchase Assessment," to be called for at any time, no interest ... 4,925.39

Bond order of S. S. Hayes, Comptroller, for payment for harbor improvement during Jan. 16, 1865 ... 15,163.83

Interest Nov. 16, 1864, Jan. 19, 1865, at 7 per cent ... 884.50 ... $16,047.33

Judgments.

Ellis vs. City with costs and interest ... 1,500.00

Elizabeth Mansfield vs. City, with costs and interest ... 1,800.00

Sturges vs. City, with costs and interest ... 331.00

Bastwickage. City and interest ... 2,000.00 ... $5,631.00

The above is exclusive of a small balance due on Lasalle street damages, and damages for widening river at Van Buren street bridge, payable from proceeds of bonds.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. HAYES,
Comptroller.

ANNUAL ESTIMATE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, May 1, 1865.

S. S. Hayes, Esq., City Comptroller, Chicago, Ill.:

SIR—The Board of Public Works submit herewith a statement of the repairs and improvements to be paid for out of the general fund of the city, deemed by us necessary to be undertaken by the city during the present fiscal year, and showing the estimated cost of the proposed works.

The Board respectfully express the hope that their recommendations may receive a careful consideration by the Common Council, and that none of the works recommended by the Board be left out from the annual appropriation, unless it should be wholly impracticable to provide for the cost in this year's taxes.

For the cleansing and repairs of streets and construction and repairs of street crossings, culverts and aprons in the three divisions of the city:

SOUTH DIVISION.

Labor and supervision, stone, gravel, and lumber, and all materials ... $32,000.00

WEST DIVISION.

Labor and supervision, and all labor and materials complete ... 37,000.00

NORTH DIVISION.

Labor and supervision, and all labor and materials complete ... 27,000.00 ... 96,000.00

In full for street work, not including sidewalks ... $96,000.00

SIDEWALKS.

Such a fund ought to be placed at the disposal of the Board, that we can always repair a defective and dangerous walk without waiting for the slow process of collecting the amount by assessment, or of compulsion by suit in the Police Court. The city would be saved many suits for damages, caused by defective walks, if the Board had control of means with which to make needed repairs without delay, as soon as the dangerous condition of the walks comes to the knowledge of the Board. Many such expenditures would be afterwards recovered from the owners of the property, by suit or assessment. It is hoped that the small amount asked for this purpose will be appropriated.

Fund for the repair or relaying of defective sidewalks, to be recovered ultimately, as far as practicable, from the owners of property liable for the costs of such repairs:

South Division ... $4,000.00

West Division ... 5,000.00

North Division ... 3,000.00 ... $12,000.00

SALARIES.

By the charter one-third the salaries of the Commissioners, and their officers and office expenses, is chargeable to the General Fund, the balance to Water and Sewerage Funds.

For one-third of the salaries of the three Commissioners, City Engineer, Secretary, Book-keeper, Superintendent of Bridges and Streets, Assistant Engineer, on street improvements and general city work, Clerk having charge of Special Assessments, Cash receiving Clerks, and three Division Clerks ... $10,000.00

ADVERTISING, PRINTING AND OFFICE EXPENSES.

Advertising Corporation notices. (This amount depends in the main upon what rates shall be fixed by the Council for the Corporation printing. If all the notices of the city are ordered printed both in the Corporation newspaper and a German paper, the estimate should be doubled.) Allowance is made only for one newspaper ... $2,000.00

Job printing, blanks, reports and miscellaneous ... 500.00

Stationery of all sorts, office furniture, and miscellaneous office expenses ... 1,000.00 ... $3,500.00

STREET INTERSECTIONS.

The charter requires that improvements at the intersection of streets and alleys shall be paid for out of the general fund.

The Council have already ordered the following streets to be improved and assessments have been made, or are in progress for their cost, except at the intersections. The intersections on these streets will cost as follows, viz:

Intersections Wells street to Van Buren street ordered paved with wooden block pavement ... $18,315.01

Intersections Wolcott street from Michigan street to Michigan street, ordered paved with wooden block pavement ...

Intersections ... Randolph street to Twenty Second street, ordered paved with wooden block pavement ... 3,117.35

Intersection at approaches north and south of State street bridge ... 2,000.00

Intersection of Lake and State streets, wooden block pavement ... 1,865.66 ... 46,610.18

Deduct balance on hand previously appropriated ... 6,595.41

Amount to be appropriated to pay for work ordered already by Council ... $40,014.77

The Board respectfully request that the Council will examine closely the list below, specifying the intersections of streets, which it is expected that the Council will order to be improved during the present year, and assessments made for their cost. As already remarked, by the terms of the charter, when a street is improved, the cost of the improvement, so far as it is in front of lots, is to be assessed upon such lots, but the cost of the improvement at the intersections of streets and alleys is to be paid for out of the general fund. It will therefore be necessary to provide means for paying for all intersections on streets and alleys which you shall order to be improved, and for which you shall order assessments to be made this year. It will be useless to order an improvement of this character and an assessment for it, unless the part to be paid for by the city is provided for in the annual appropriation.

Intersections of streets which it is expected will be ordered to be improved by the Council:

Wooden block pavement West Randolph street, from Halsted street to West Water street ...

do Michigan street, from Cass to ...

do ... Clark street, from ... approach to Chicago avenue ...

Intersection Madison and Dearborn street ... 1,332.34

do ... Monroe and Dearborn st. ... 233.01

Macadamizing North Clark street from Chicago avenue to Division street ... 1,480.88

Wooden block, South Water street from Franklin street to Clark street ... 2,520.00

Wooden block, South Water street from Wabash avenue to Michigan avenue ... 170.00

Wooden block, Randolph street from bridge to State street ... 4,440.00

Macadamizing Chicago avenue from bridge to Clark street ... 2,722.00

Wooden block, Michigan street from Wells to Clark street ... 4,080.00

Graveling North Clark street from North avenue to Wells street for that part running through city property ... 3,311.36

Planking alleys in block 142, school section addition to Chicago ... 78.75 ... $64,864.84

BRIDGES.

Salaries of Bridge Tenders—same as ordered by Council for last year, as per appended list ... $37,020.00

Ordinary repairs on twenty-one bridges, including the painting of six of them ... $18,250.00

Covering chords of these bridges with tin ... 1,125.00

To roof over viaduct at State street bridge ... 2,200.00

Sheet piling and water-closets under the south approach of State-st bridge ... 500.00—$59,185.00

New Bridges.—In estimating for the two new bridges named below the Board feel that they have done no more than to scantily provide for the liabilities of the year. Both of these bridges are very unsound, and likely to fail at any time:

Archer Road Bridge ... $ 6,000.00

Chicago Avenue Bridge ... 45,000.00—$35,000.00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Court House and Court House Square ... $1,500

Armory Building, repairs on ... 250

North Market, repairs on ... 500

Hospital on Cemetery Grounds ... 500

City's proportion for public water closets at the Court House ... 250—$3,000

HARBOR.

Of all the various important interests intrusted to the care of the Board, there are none more closely connected with the commercial prosperity of Chicago than those which pertain to the preservation and improvement of our harbor. In the judgment of the Board, it is both the interest and the duty of the city to keep the approach to the harbor so that there shall be an easy and safe entrance, and to maintain the river itself in a navigable condition, with sufficient depth of water, and with easy curves to its dock lines. Whatever expenditure is necessary to make the harbor easy of access, safe and commodious, it seems to us that it is for the interest of the city to provide for it.

HARBOR MASTER.

Salary ... $1,200.00

Keeping of horse and miscellaneous expenses connected with the office ... $500.00 ... $1,700.00

Extension of the North Pier.—An appropriation of $75,000 was made for this work last year. This is believed to be sufficient to finish it.

Dredging the channel through the bar at the mouth of the harbor.

The Board estimate that there is needed to be expended on this work this year ... $35,000.00

Repairing docks at the foot of Adams street and Monroe street ... 3,000.00

Each of the improvements named below have been petitioned for by large numbers of our business men and tax payers, and are recommended by the Board as necessary and proper.

Removal of "Goose Island," and dredging at the junction of the north and south branches with the main river ... $15,000.00

Dredging the South Branch, between the west side of Halsted street and the Lock of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, so as to secure a channel in the center of the river fifty feet wide, with a depth of 12 feet below low water:

From the west side of Halsted street to west side of Quarry street, 13,600 cubic yards, at $1 ... $13,600

From west side of Quarry street to the Lock of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, 40,185 cubic yards, at $1 ... 40,185 ... $83,785

PUBLIC GROUNDS.

Cemetery Grounds—Sidewalk on the east side of North Clark street, running along the Cemetery Grounds. The walk is needed, and ought to be built. Private owners beyond these grounds have been compelled to build walks in front of their lots, and there is no good reason why the city should not do as much—3,046 feet at 50c ... $1,523

Repairs of fence, trimming and clearing grounds, and repairing and extending roads and alleys, and wages of gate-keeper ... 3,000 ... $4,523

Dearborn Park ... 1,000

Jefferson Park ... 1,000

Union Park ... 1,500

Lake Park ... 1,500

Washington Park—For sidewalk and curbing around same, and planting trees along the edge of sidewalks ... 1,060

Total for Public Grounds ... $10,583

RECAPITULATION.

For street work (three divisions) ... $96,000.00

For reserve fund for sidewalk repairs ... 12,000.00

For salaries ... 10,000.00

For advertising, printing and office expenses ... 3,500.00

For street intersections already ordered ... 40,014.77

For street intersections proposed ... 64,864.84

For bridges, including salaries of bridge tenders ... 74,745.00

For public buildings ... 3,000.00

For harbor ... 97,485.00

For public grounds ... 10,583.00

$411,628.11

Respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servants,
J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

MONTHLY SALARIES OF BRIDGE TENDERS FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1864.

Names of Bridges.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Rush street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Randolph street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Buren street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total													

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, May 1, 1865.

S. S. Hayes, Esq., City Comptroller, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: The Board desire herewith to lay before you their estimate as presented below, of the amount needed to pay for the Sewerage Interest, Sewerage Sinking Fund and for the expenses of cleansing the Sewers, and maintaining them in proper repair during the present fiscal year.

The Board remarked that it is not possible for them at this time to estimate closely the amount required for Sewerage Interest.

If the project of cleansing the Chicago river, by deepening the Illinois and Michigan Canal, is put into execution this year, as is recommended by the Board, it will be necessary to issue bonds to provide for the cost of what may be done on this improvement this year. These bonds are to be issued under the provisions of the charter pertaining to Sewerage, and to be provided for as Sewerage Bonds. As it is not likely that bonds for the object named will be sold until after the 1st of July, and as there will then be but the interest of January, 1866, to be provided for, it is probable that the estimate of the Board will be found sufficient.

Estimate.

Interest on bonds now outstanding—

$87,000 six per cent bond ... $5,220

1,000,000 seven per cent bonds ... 70,000 ... 75,220.00

Interest on bonds to be issued during year ... 15,167.00

Salaries, part to be paid out of sewerage tax ... 10,000.00

Cleansing sewers during fiscal year ... 10,000.00

Repairing sewers during fiscal year ... 4,000.00

Office ... expenses ... 1,200.00

Sewerage sinking fund ... 23,301.00

$139,188.00

Respectfully your obedient servant,
A. W. TINKHAM,
Secretary.

Estimate of moneys needed by the Police Board for the current year commencing May 1st, 1865:

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Salaries.

Police Commissioners ... $3,900

Superintendent of Police ... 2,500

Deputy Superintendent and secretary ... 3,600

Three Captains of Police, at $1,200 each ... 3,600

Twelve Sergeants of Police, at $900 each ... 10,800

One hundred and fifty Patrolmen, at $800 each ... 120,000

Gas bills ... 1,600

Fuel bills ... 1,750

Rent Central Station ... 800

Executing criminal process, enforcing criminal laws, telegraphing, blanks, printing, stationery, sundries, incidental expenses, &c., (furniture for new Stations included) ... 8,400

$175,900

To the Honorable Board of Police:

GENTLEMEN—The following estimate of the expenses of the Fire Department for the year, is respectfully submitted:

Chief Marshal's salary ... $ 2,000.00

Three Assistant Marshals (one for each division,) $1,200 ... 3,600.00

Nine engineers of engines, $1,000 ... 9,000.00

Ninety-nine men, $720 ... 71,280.00

Seven thousand feet of hose, $2.00 ... 14,000.00

Horse feed ... 7,127.00

Five hundred and fifty tons of coal ...

Repairing engines ... 3,000.00

Gas and ... 1,500.00

Horse shoeing ... 1,000.00

Oil and fluid ... 800.00

Repairing harness, whips, soaps, &c. ... 600.00

Medical attendance on horses ... 300.00

Exchange of horses ... 1,000.00

Bedding to be replaced ... 500.00

Twenty-four boxes of castile soap ... 62.50

Twenty-four dozen brooms ... 144.00

Three dozen iron brooms ... 21.00

Two dozen pails ... 21.00

Two dozen axes ... 24.00

Two dozen forks ... 24.00

Three dozen shovels ... 21.00

Three dozen curry combs ... 10.80

Two dozen horse brushes ... 36.00

Two dozen boot brushes ... 36.00

Kindling wood ... 300.00

Twelve barrels of soft soap ...

Fifteen barrels of salt ...

Rags, &c ... 200.00

Twenty-four axe helves ...

Tripoli and rotten stone ...

One ream of Emery paper ... 10.00

Packing paper ...

Lamp Wicking ...

Repairing lanterns ...

Two dozen coal hods ...

Repairing stoves and pipe ... 50.00

Neatsfoot oil for harness ... 50.00

Axle grease ...

Printing and stationery ... 150.00

$122,126.30

Repairs of engine houses and planking on Jackson and Maxwell streets, as estimated by J. K. Thompson, Superintendent of Repairs ... 11,757.65

$133,883.95

Cart and canvas ... 700.00

$140,583.95

I have, in my estimates for the last four years, had appropriated for a ladder to reach the fifth story of buildings, $1,000. No practical apparatus offering as yet, I would ask this sum to be continued.

ESTIMATE FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND ENGINES WITH EXPENSES OF OUTFIT AND RUNNING EXPENSES FROM AUGUST 1ST.

House on West Lake street ... $ 8000.00

Lot for same engine and Police Station ... 3,000.00

Horses ... 600.00

Beds, chairs, tables, chairs, ... 400.00

Harness ... 80.00

Six men's wages ... 3,075.00

Horse feed ... 389.57

$10,874.57

House on Cottage Grove Avenue ... 8,000.00

Lot for engine house and Police ... 2,500.00

Engine ... 4,750.00

Hose cart ... 400.00

Horses ... 600.00

Harness ... 80.00

Beds, stoves, chairs, tables ... 400.00

Six men's wages ... 3,075.00

Horse feed ... 389.57

$20,124.57

Engine and house with lot, outfit on Archer road ... 16,874.57

Near Halsted street, estimate for engine on North avenue and Larrabee street ... 4,750.00

Horses, 600.00, Harness, 80.00 ... 680.00

Bedsteads &c ... 150.00

5,580.00

$53,453.71

EXPENSES OF FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Chief operator ... $1,500.00

Two assistant operators ... 2,400.00

Two battery men ... 2,000.00

Incidentals ... 1,000.00

$6,900.00

RECAPITULATION.

Expenses of present Department, with new hose, &c ... $128,826.10

Repairs of houses, rebuilding house for Atlantic, see report Superintendent of Repairs, J. K. T. ... 11,757.65

Former appropriation for ladder ... 1,000.00

New houses, engines, lots and outfit, &c., &c ... 56,453.71

$207,046.86

Ex. Fire Alarm Telegraph ... 6,900.00

$213,946.86

You see that the present Fire Department, at the high prices of everything, will cost, to keep it in order, $140,583.15. In this is included the rebuilding house for Atlantic, on Michigan street, made necessary by the street being brought to grade; also repairs, &c., &c. of other engine houses, as per schedule of J. K. Thompson, Superintendent of Public Works.

The city is extended so much that the citizens have petitioned for the increase of fire apparatus spoken of above. This will supply the City for years. Yours respectfully,

U. P. HARRIS, Chief Marshal.

ESTIMATE FOR REPAIRS ON ENGINE HOUSES FOR 1865 AND 1866.

Long John Engine House.

Repairing roof around tower (with tin) ... $15.00

Altering sky-light frame ... 4.50

Pulleys for hose tower door ... 2.50

Rods for hanging ... rack ... 2.50

Bed for sliding doors ... 2.75

Regraining wardrobe doors ... 20.00

Incidental expenses ... 50.00

$97.25

Atlantic Engine House.

Repairing plastering ... $55.00

Repairs on floor ... 5.00

" barn floor and stalls ...

" roof (recoating) ... 70.00

Incidental expenses ...

$260.00

No. 8 Hose House.

General repairs ... $25.00

Should Michigan street be raised to a grade it will be necessary to re-build Atlantic Engine House and barn. The estimated cost of the same—(including the old materials) is ... $3,746.00

Liberty Engine House.

For Brick barn complete ... $1,200.00

Water closet and Bath ... 175.00

Sewer pipe ...

Repairs on floor ... 25.00

Repairs on plastering ... 25.00

Gas pipe to barn ... 10.00

New doors, front and rear ...

Nine closets complete ... 90.00

Recoating roof ... 100.00

Painting and calcimining ... 200.00

Wash basins ... 35.00

Incidental expenses ... 25.00

$1,920.00

North Star Engine House.

Extension and repairs on barn ... $12.00

Altering front doors ... 10.00

Calcimining ... 25.00

Nine closets complete ... 90.00

Wash basins ... 35.00

Wainscoating and painting same ...

$467.00

Island Queen Engine House.

Paint closets wood rack, &c ... $7.00

Repairing brick work around door ... 5.00

Calcimining ... 45.00

Enlarging stove pipe thimble ... 1.50

Repairing stalls ...

Frame and lamp (for 1 set meter) ...

Incidental expenses ... 25.00

$134.00

Tempest Hose House.

New floor of 2 in. oak ... $130.00

Lathing and plastering ceiling ... 44.80

Sloping and ceiling boards ... 33.00

Calcimining ... 12.00

Repairs on windows ... 5.00

Incidental expenses ... 15.00

$234.80

U. P. Harris Engine House.

New floor of blocks and composition ... $418.00

Seventy cubic yards filling ... 70.00

Repair on floor and stalls of stable ... 25.00

do roof ... 25.00

Incidental expenses ... 25.00

Water closet and bath complete ...

Planking street to Canal street (3 in. pine) ...

$1,256.00

American Hose House.

Repairing floor ... $33.00

New sidewalk in front ... 45.00

Repairing plastering ... 25.00

Two lights in doors ... 7.00

Incidental expenses ... 25.00

$127.00

Frank Sherman Engine House.

Gas light in stairway ... $10.00

New manure box ... 12.00

Repairs on stalls, floor, &c ... 25.00

Two locks on closets ... 3.00

Incidental expenses ... 18.00

$68.00

Little Giant Engine House.

Planking street to Canal street ... 275.00

Planking for barn floor ... 3.00

Repairing sash on hose tower ... 18.00

Fence and coal shed ... 70.00

Repairs on floor ... 25.00

Wood rack and hangings ... 14.00

Gas, in from Canal street ... 24.00

Ceiling stable with boards ... 37.60

$453.00

Economy Engine House.

New floor of two inch plank ... 75.00

Repairing plastering ... 25.00

Repairing roof ... 12.00

Repairing ceiling and incidentals ... 35.00

$147.00

Enterprise Engine House.

New mangers and stalls ... 38.00

Repairs on roof ... 25.00

Ceiling in stable ... 32.00

Nine clothes presses ... 91.00

Wash basins ... 30.00

Water closet and bath complete ... 255.00

Repairs on floor ... 47.00

Roof between barn and house, with skylight ... 35.00

Incidental expenses ... 25.00

$548.00

In regard to the (proposed) new buildings, I have no data from which to make an estimate, but supposing them to be similar in size and construction, I suppose an appropriation of eight thousand dollars each will cover the entire cost.

Respectfully yours,
J. K. THOMPSON.

To U. P. HARRIS, Esq., Chief Engineer Fire Department.

CHICAGO, March 31st, 1865.

ESTIMATE OF MONEY NEEDED FOR THE PURCHASE OF LOTS AND THE ERECTION OF SUB-STATIONS DURING THE COMING YEAR, BEING FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Lot for sub-station and Engine House on Twenty-second street ... $3,000

Building a sub-station thereon ... 6,000

Lot at Carville for same purpose is included in the estimate of the Fire Marshal.

Building a sub-station thereon ... 6,000

Lot on West Lake street for same purpose is included in estimate of Fire Marshal.

Building a sub-station thereon ... 6,000

Lot for sub-station and Engine House in northern portion of the city ... 3,500

Building a sub-station thereon ... 6,000

$30,500

ESTIMATED EXPENSES OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR, 1865.

Small Pox Hospital.

... $3,500

Fuel ...

Supplies ... 2,000

Furniture ... 500

Hay, oats, &c. ... 500

Undertaker's bill ... 250

Medicine bill ... 250

$7,000

City Scavengers.

North Division ... 600

South Division ... 600

West Division ... 600

Burying dead animals ... 100

Gas in office, &c. ... 100

$2,000

Total estimate ... $9,000

Salaries of Health Officer and Assistants (under new law) ... 2,000

$11,000

OFFICE OF SUP'T OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Chicago, May 8, 1865.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN—By direction of the Board of Education, I submit the following estimate of expenditures for school purposes for the year:

1. For teachers' salaries ... $150,000.00

2. For salaries of clerk, supply agent, janitors, engineers, and for repairs, rents and contingent expenditures ... 32,500.00

3. For fuel ... 17,000.00

Total ... 200,000.00

To this must be added deficit for 1864 ... 37,500.00

$237,500.00

The estimate for current expenses is about $10,000 above present expenditures, but as little as can be allowed for prospective necessities. The efficiency of our schools demands an increase in our instructional force.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
J. L. PICKARD,
Sec'y Board of Education.

CHICAGO, May 5, 1865.

To the Honorable, the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: I am directed, by the Board of Education, to memorialize your honorable body to place at their disposal from the general fund of the city a sum of money sufficient to carry on evening schools during the coming winter.

The amount expended last winter, for a term of twelve weeks, was very nearly $5,000.

The great success of the schools of last winter, and the demand for a longer term, will render a larger appropriation necessary.

The whole matter is commended to your consideration and liberality, with the conviction that you will cheerfully provide for an agency of such lasting good to the city.

Truly your obedient servant,
J. L. PICKARD,
Secretary Board of Education.

CHICAGO, May 3, 1865.

To S. S. HAYES, Esq., City Comptroller.

The Board of Guardians of the Reform School of Chicago, will require for the current year as follows:

To support 225 boys, clothing, schooling, &c., $125.00 ... $28,225

Amount appropriated for girls' building ... 12,000

Amount needed for furnishing building and supporting girls ... 8,000

Reform School Commissioner ... 1,000

Fuel ... 2,500

Insurance ... 300

Repairs and improvements ... 3,500

Work Shop and Dormitories, (indispensable) ... 18,000

$71,525

Cash on hand ... $31,500

Probable net receipts from work shops ... 5,000

Tax required for ensuing year ... 46,500

71,500

Respectfully submitted,
HENRY SMITH, Pres't.

CHICAGO, May 12, 1865.

S. S. Hayes, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The estimate of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company for supplying street lamps with gas from April 1st, 1865, to April 1st, 1866, is $80,407.00, which provides for about fifty new lamps to be erected.

The pipe will be laid on Archer Road this year, and the posts have already been ordered by the city.

Yours, &c.,
JAS. K. BURTIS, Sec.

PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY'S ESTIMATE FOR 1865.

Amount charged City of Chicago, for gas lighting, cleansing and repairs to lamp posts in the West Division for the fiscal year of 1864, is ... $55,910.22

Gas, &c., as above, for 200 lamp posts to be erected ... 11,832.00

Total amount of estimate for 1865 ... $67,742.22

The Comptroller presented his monthly statement of receipts and expenditures for the month of April, 1865.

Ordered to be placed on file.

The Board of Public Works presented a report and ordinance for the erection of lamp-posts on Archer Road, between State street and Archer Road.

Also,

An ordinance for the erection of lamp-posts on Oak street, between Wells and La Salle streets.

Referred to Committee on Gas Lights.

Also,

Submitted an ordinance for re-grave ling Michigan avenue from Lake street to Park Place.

Also,

An ordinance for curbing, grading and paving Dearborn street, from Madison street to Monroe street.

Also,

An ordinance for grading and planking Haddock Place, between Wells and Franklin streets.

Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D.

Also,

Submitted an ordinance for the construction of a sidewalk on the north side of Division street, from North Clark street to Wolcott street.

Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys, N. D.

Also,

Submitted an ordinance for the construction of a sidewalk on the east side of Western avenue, from Lake street to Fulton street.

Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

FINANCE.

Ald. Bond, of Committee on Finance, to whom had been referred sundry bills of inspectors and clerks of election, submitted the following report, which was ordered to be

Laid over and published.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in Common Council assembled:

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bills of the several inspectors and clerks of election, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report: That, under the present law, it is impossible for them to make a correct statement of the expenses of the election until bills are filed as to the length of time served. There have not been any bills filed from the following Wards and precincts: 1st precinct, Third Ward; 2d do., Fourth Ward; 1st do., Sixth Ward; 2d do., Seventh Ward; 1st and 2d do., Eighth Ward; 2d do., Ninth Ward; 1st and 2d do., Eleventh Ward; 2d do., Twelfth Ward; 1st and 2d do., Thirteenth Ward; 1st and 2d do., Fifteenth Ward; only partial of 1st do., Third Ward; 1st do., 4th Ward; and 1st and 2d do., of Fourteenth Ward.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. L. BOND,
CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN,
CHARLES G. WICKER,
Finance Committee.

Also,

Of the same committee reported adversely to the petition of H. S. Hamilton for damages for injuries caused by the upsetting of a hackney coach.

Report accepted and concurred in.

Also,

Of the same committee, to whom had been referred the remonstrance of John H. Foster et al against any addition to the contract price of the Lake Tunnel, reported that the matter had been adjusted by the previous Council and no action was necessary.

Report accepted and concurred in.

Also,

Of the same committee, reported adversely to the petition of John O'Donnell for the remission of a fine.

Report accepted and concurred in.

Also,

Of the same committee, submitted the following report, which was ordered to be

Laid over and published.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in Common Council assembled:

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the communication of the Board of Public Works requesting speedy action on the ordinance concerning the cleansing of the Chicago river, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report that we consider speedy action necessary and recommend the passage of the ordinance with the following amendment to section 4, fourth line of printed ordinance:

Strike out the words "one thousand" and insert "two hundred and fifty."

Your committee believe this action will not embarrass the Board of Public Works in the prosecution of the work, as bonds can be issued from time to time as the work progresses, and that the sale of the bonds will be improved by issuing them in smaller quantities.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. P. BOND,
CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN,
CHAS. G. WICKER,
Committee on Finance.

Be It Ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the plan of the Board of Public Works for cleansing the Chicago river and its branches, by cutting down the summit of the Illinois and Michigan canal to below the level of Lake Michigan, so as to draw from that a low stage of water in the lake not less than twenty-four thousand (24,000) cubic feet of water per minute, is hereby approved, and said Board are hereby authorized to execute said work.

SEC. 2. That the Board of Public Works are hereby authorized and empowered for the purpose of prosecuting the work described in the previous Section, to make any contract necessary to carry into effect such purpose with the Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan canal in conformity with and subject to the general provisions of the City Charter.

SEC. 3. That, as a temporary expedient for cleansing the south branch of the Chicago river, the said Board are hereby authorized and empowered to contract with the said Trustees for the pumping from the river into the canal by the Hydraulic Works at Bridgeport and discharging through the canal of such amount of water as shall be found necessary and practicable for such purpose.

SEC. 4. That, for the purpose of carrying out the improvement specified in the foregoing sections, the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby authorized to issue two hundred and fifty bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, to be dated July 1st, 1865, and payable in New York twenty-five years after the date thereof, with coupons for interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in New York; the said bonds to be issued in conformity with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved Feb. 15th, 1865, and entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to reduce the charter of the city of Chicago, and the several acts amendatory thereof, into one act, and to revise the same, approved Feb. 13th, 1863."

Also,

Of the same Committee to whom was referred an ordinance authorizing the issue of twenty-five school construction bonds for the erection of new school buildings, submitted the draft of an ordinance on that subject, which was

Referred to the Counsel to the Corporation and City Attorney.

Also,

Of the same Committee, submitted the following report, which was ordered to be

Laid over and published.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in Common Council assembled:

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the communication of the Board of Public Works concerning the bill of the Chicago *Union*, for printing advertisements, &c., having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report that they submitted said communication and bill to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion, which was given in writing, and is hereto attached and made a part of this report, and for the reasons therein given, your Committee would report adversely to the prayer of the petition.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. L. BOND,
CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN,
CHAS. G. WICKER,
Committee on Finance.

OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO CORPORATION, Chicago, May 15th, 1865.

To Finance Committee:

GENTLEMEN—The account of the "Chicago Union" against the Board of Public Works, for advertising assessment notices from May 1st, 1864, to Oct. 18th, 1864, referred by your Committee to me, to give my opinion as to whether the city is liable therefor, has been duly considered.

I am of the opinion the city is not legally liable to pay said account, for the following reasons:

1. Because, during said period, the "Chicago Times" was the corporation newspaper, and such notices by the charter (see Sec. 13, Chap. 7) were required to be published in the corporation newspaper—and, by necessary implication, in no other.

2. Because said notices were not, as I am informed, published in said Chicago *Union*, either by the authority of the Board of Public Works or with their knowledge.

3. Because the charter (see Sec. 15, Art. 3) only authorizes "the Common Council, in its discretion, to provide for the publication of its *ordinances and other proceedings*, or such portion of the same as it may think proper, in some newspaper printed in the German language."

4. Hence, as these notices do not come under the description of "ordinances or other proceedings," not even the Common Council or any officer of the city could make it liable for such notices.

5. Because, as I learn, neither the Common Council, or any officer of the city, having apparent authority, ever authorized or directed the publication of these notices in said Chicago *Union*.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, &c., S. A. IRVIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

RAILROADS.

Ald. Talcott, of Committee on Railroads, to whom had been referred the petition of the "Union Stock Yard and Transit Company" to lay down a railroad track on Egan avenue, reported adversely thereto.

After a long debate, the report was ... and ordered to be placed on file.

Ald. Bond moved that the petitioners be allowed to withdraw their papers. Carried.

Ald. McRoy, by permission of the Council, presented two remonstrances against the last named bill, signed by a large number of property owners ..., which were

Laid on the table.

Ald. Holden moved that the report be published; and demanded the ayes and noes.

The motion was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Barrett, Rafferty, Holden—3.

Noes—Knickerbocker, Carter, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Moore, Frisbee, Woodard, Talcott, Bixby, Bond, Huntley, Gastfield, Hottinger, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, Clark—21.

JUDICIARY.

Ald. Knickerbocker, of Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the draft of an ordinance to amend sec. 3 of ordinance licensing the venders of newspapers, passed January 31st, 1865, reported in favor of the passage of the same.

Report concurred in and ordinance passed.

An ordinance to amend section 3 of "an ordinance providing for the licensing of venders of newspapers," passed January 31st, A. D. 1865.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Chicago: That so much of said section 3 of the ordinance to which this is an amendment, as provides that "every person so licensed shall wear a black leather badge upon his hat or cap, with the word 'licensed' and the number of his license plainly painted thereon, with white letters and figures at least one-half an inch in size," shall, from the date of the passage of this amendment, read thus: "Every person so licensed, and not belonging to the 'Newsboys' Association' of the city of Chicago, shall wear a black leather badge upon his hat or cap, with the word 'licensed' and the number of his license plainly painted thereon, with white letters and figures at least one-half inch in size. And every person belonging to the 'Newsboys' Association' of the said city, shall wear a white metal badge upon the left lappel of his coat with the words 'Newsboys' Association' and the number of his license plainly stamped or engraved thereon, in letters and figures."

PRINTING.

Ald. Russell of the Committee on Printing who had been instructed to ascertain which of the German newspapers published in this city had the largest daily circulation, reported that the *Staats Zeitung* was under these requirements entitled to the city printing in the German language for the municipal year, 1865.

Report accepted and concurred in.

STREETS AND ALLEYS S. D.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys S. D. to whom had been referred an ordinance for the construction of a sidewalk on the east side of Blackwell street, from Nineteenth street to Twentieth street, reported in favor of its passage.

Report concurred in and ordinance passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Knickerbocker, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Sheridan, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Rafferty, Frisbee, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Bond, Russell, Gastfield, Hottinger, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, Clark—24.

Aldermen Moore and Frisbee were excused and retired.

Also,

Reported in favor of the passage of an ordinance for the construction of a sidewalk on the south side of Archer road, from Deering street to the bridge across the south fork.

Report concurred in and ordinance passed, by ayes and noes, as follows:

Ayes—Knickerbocker, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Sheridan, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Rafferty, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Bond, Russell, Gastfield, Hottinger, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, Clark—21.

Noes—None.

Also,

Reported in favor of the passage of an ordinance for grading and planking Couch Place, between Wells and Franklin streets.

Report concurred in and ordinance passed, by ayes and noes, as follows:

Ayes—Knickerbocker, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Sheridan, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Rafferty, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Bond, Russell, Gastfield, Hottinger, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, Clark—21.

Noes—None.

Also,

Reported in favor of the passage of an ordinance for the construction of a sidewalk on the east side of Cottage Grove Avenue, from 22d street to 29th street.

Report concurred in and ordinance passed, by ayes and noes, as follows:

Ayes—Knickerbocker, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Sheridan, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Rafferty, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Bond, Russell, Huntley, Gastfield, Hottinger, Lawson, Shackford, Woodford, Clark—24.

Noes—None.

Also,

Reported in favor of the passage of an ordinance for planking alleys in block 142, school section addition to Chicago. Report concurred in and ordinance passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Alds. Knickerbocker, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Sheridan, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Rafferty, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Bond, Russell, Huntley, Gastfield, Hottinger, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, Clark—24.

Noes—None.

STREETS AND ALLEYS, W. D.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D., to whom had been referred an ordinance for paving with "wooden block pavement," West Randolph street, from Halsted to West Water street, reported in favor of re-committing it to the Board of Public Works for a new estimate.

Report accepted and concurred in.

Also,

Reported in favor of the passage of an ordinance for the extension of Walnut street east to Reuben street.

Report concurred in and ordinance passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Alds. Knickerbocker, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Sheridan, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Rafferty, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Bond, Russell, Huntley, Gastfield, Hottinger, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, Clark—24.

Noes—None.

Also,

Reported in favor of the passage of an ordinance for the construction of a sidewalk on the east side of Carpenter street, from Lake street to Jackson street.

Report concurred in and ordinance passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Knickerbocker, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Sheridan, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Rafferty, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Bond, Russell, Huntley, Gastfield, Hottinger, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, Clark—24.

Noes—None.

Also,

Reported in favor of the passage of an ordinance for the construction of a sidewalk on the east side of Throop street, from Adams street to Jackson street.

Report concurred in and ordinance passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Knickerbocker, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Sheridan, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Rafferty, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Bond, Russell, Huntley, Gastfield, Hottinger, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, Clark—24.

Noes—None.

Also,

Reported in favor of the passage of an ordinance for the construction of a sidewalk on the north side of Park avenue, from Hoyne street to Leavitt street.

Report concurred in and ordinance passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Knickerbocker, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Sheridan, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Rafferty, Woodard, Talcott, Bixby, Bond, Russell, Huntley, Gastfield, Hottinger, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman—23.

Noes—Holden—1.

Also,

Reported in favor of the passage of an ordinance for the construction of a sidewalk on the east side of Oakley street from Lake street to 475 feet south.

Report concurred in, and ordinance passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Sheridan, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Rafferty, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Bond, Russell, Huntley, Gastfield, Hottinger, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, Clark—24.

Noes—None.

Also,

Reported in favor of an ordinance for the construction of a sidewalk on the north side of West Jackson street from Throop street to 137 feet south.

Report concurred in and ordinance passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Sheridan, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Rafferty, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Bond, Russell, Huntley, Gastfield, Hottinger, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, Clark—24.

Noes—None.

Ald. Woodman, by permission of the Council, moved that the counsel to the corporation be instructed to examine the charter, and report to the Council at its next meeting, whether it was necessary to take the yeas and nays upon each ordinance for public improvements separately.

The motion was carried.

Of the same committee also reported in favor of the passage of an ordinance for the construction of a sidewalk on the east side of Robey street from Madison street to 266 feet north.

Report concurred in and ordinance passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Sheridan, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Rafferty, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Bond, Russell, Huntley, Gastfield, Hottinger, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, Clark—24.

Noes—None.

Also,

Reported in favor of the passage of an ordinance for the construction of a sidewalk on the east side of Rose street from Chicago avenue to Cornell street.

Report concurred in and ordinance passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Sheridan, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Rafferty, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Bond, Russell, Huntley, Gastfield, Hottinger, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, Clark—24.

Noes—None.

Also,

Reported in favor of the passage of an ordinance for the construction of a sidewalk on both sides of Rumsey street from Chicago avenue to Clarinda street.

Report concurred in and ordinance passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Sheridan, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Rafferty, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Bond, Russell, Huntley, Gastfield, Hottinger, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, Clark—24.

Noes—None.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The special committee having in charge the matter of the revision, submitted their report, which was

Referred to the Mayor, Comptroller, and Counsel to the Corporation.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

His Honor the Mayor announced that he had made the following appointments:

Joseph Gray and Henry Smith, members of the Board of Guardians of the Reform School.

George E. Cooper, Police Constable.

The appointments were severally confirmed.

Ald. Barrett moved that the Council go into the election of Inspector and Gauger of Liquors. Carried.

Henry Petrie, Harry Deal, and J. M. Crawford, were put in nomination.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Henry Petrie ... 5

Harry Deal ... 13

J. M. Crawford ... 1

John Buchler ... 1

Total ... 20

There being no choice, a second ballot was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Harry Deal ... 15

J. M. Crawford ... 2

Henry Petrie ... 3

Total ... 20

And Harry Deal, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected.

Ald. Carter moved that the Council now proceed to designate the four classes of School Inspectors by vote, as provided by law. Carried.

Ald. Carter moved that the Clerk place the names of the sixteen Inspectors in a ballot box, and that the chair appoint some one to draw them out; the first four to serve one year; the second four to serve two years; the third four to serve three years and the last four to serve four years.

The chair appointed officer Charles Pennoyer to draw the ballots. The following is the result:

To serve one year—Joseph Bonfield, D. S. Wentworth, H. T. Steele, S. S. Hays.

To serve two years—E. Bleckman, M. W. Leavitt, C. W. Holden, J. M. Guilford.

To serve three years—John H. Foster, W. H. Ryder, L. Brentano, George C. Clarke.

To serve four years—David Walsh, H. Felsenthal, A. W. Tinkham, J. F. Ballantyne.

And, on motion of Ald. Barrett, the Council adjourned. A. H. BODMAN, City Clerk.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of a Chattel Mortgage, made and delivered to the undersigned... on ... DAY, May 20th, 1865, at ... the Union Stock ... North Canal street ... One Engine, Boiler and Fixtures... Chicago, May 6th, 1865.

SALE OF STARK, MERCER, AND MARSHALL COUNTY BONDS.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the provisions of an agreement dated January 31, 1860, ... on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago ... the following Bonds ...

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865.

THE CITY.

FOURTH OF JULY.—A meeting of gentlemen interested in securing a suitable demonstration of one to the day, on the forthcoming Fourth of July, will be held in Tremont Parlor, No. 3, on Sorrow (Thursday) evening, to which all gentlemen are willing to aid in the celebration are invited. The meeting has already been canvassed by many of our leading citizens, all of whom agree that there should be a demonstration this year for one. There are many who have previously been held in Chicago, if not more so. We shall this year, however, not only the birth of a great nation, but its regeneration. Remember the famous address of John Quincy Adams and honor especially the year the Fourth of July.

NUISANCES.—The Board of Police at their session yesterday directed Assistant Health Officer Rinaker to visit Bridgeport and break up and abate all the nuisances there.

SUPREME COURT MUDDLE.—Last evening some gentleman passed us a notice, wrapped in a cloth and contained in a paper box, dusting on the river at 81 oc brings. An inquest will be held this morning.

PRESIDENTIAL FUNERAL EXPENSES.—All the bills for the Presidential funeral expenses have been audited and placed in the hands of the City Comptroller, where parties can now call for their money.

TO THE FAIR.—The German Masons' and Bricklayers' Society of this city has generously donated the sum of fifty dollars from the treasury to the Sanitary Fair. The Society is always liberal, giving the first in every good word and work.

DUPREE AND GREEN'S COMPANY.—The famous "nigger" troupe—largest—but. Lead of, "negro" minstrels who have visited our city for many a long day, will open carnival at Bryan Hall last night to a crowded gathering of amused and delighted auditors. Their singing, dancing and acting is really first-class. The Sterling troupe are only continue with us two evenings more, so that on to-morrow (Thursday) we will be given (with pathos)—"The lay of the last (negro) minstrel."

PERSONAL.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax will arrive in Chicago to-day at noon. The party for California, consisting of Mr. Colfax, General Garfield, A. D. Richardson, New York *Tribune*, Hon. Sam. Hooper, and Lieut.-Gov. Brown, will leave this evening.

Hon. Sam F. Rhett, Secretary of State of Colorado, is at the Sherman House. He reached here yesterday in twelve days from Denver. He reports all quiet along the route and the tide of emigration immense.

SANITARY FAIR.—There will be a meeting of the Friends of Progress, at the Sanitary Rooms, No. 66 Madison street, Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, May 17th. All are invited to be present.

The Friends of Progress will hold their weekly lectures at Mather's Dividend Academy, corner of Clark and Monroe streets, this Wednesday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

VAGRANCY.—John Seymour, alias Gilmore alias, a man of old and confirmed vagrant, was brought before Justice Miller on Monday morning. The facts in the case showed him to be lost to all sense of self-respect, and entirely destitute of any vestige of honorable habits. He was fined the sum of $100 and costs, which being interpreted meaneth that he goes to the Bridewell for a period of 306 days.

DR. FOCKE IN CHICAGO.—The Pennsylvania Oil Company have in store at No. 169 South Water street, an immense stock of carbon, lard, linseed and lubricating oils. Also, a large stock of paints and chemicals. Also, a large stock of Dodridge's Patent XX flint glass lamp chimneys ever held in the West, all of which they are positive is made of better stock at prices which must attract close buyers. They will pay the highest market price for carbon oil barrels, delivered at their store.

ART IN INDIA INK.—The demand for photographs copied from old pictures and touched up in India ink is rapidly increasing. Mr. Paul Brown, now connected with Pattison's Gallery, No. 75 Randolph street, is not excelled as an artist in India ink in the Northwest. Hundreds of pictures from his pencil, when forestry with a Rogues' Gallery in the houses of hundreds of our citizens. Mr. Pattison will make copies from a locket for 75 cents, and from a miniature, a child, photograph or the city. The new style, miniature on porcelain, of which the finest specimens can be seen at this gallery, is universally admired and largely demanded.

THE CONSERVATORY.—The Observatory building is very nearly ready for the monster telescope. The revolving dome—thirty feet in diameter—is almost finished. The telescope will be in position shortly, and then Chicago will have the finest instrument in the known world. The other apparatus—a five-clock astronomy clock—will next to be added, but none who know the liberality which has characterized our Chicago men in the past, can doubt that these will be soon supplied. We have the prime essentials of the best observatory in the world; the minor appendages it cannot be long wanting.

THE REBELLION IN TROUBLE.—A very intelligent young man, a prisoner of war, and formerly an officer in Tennessee, was before the Police Court on Monday, charged with having violated the oath of allegiance. He was arrested while he had just been released, and, previous to starting for home, was enjoying the liberties of a new life. To use his own language, he was determined to exercise it, rather than a surplus quantity of commissariat. The Court, he having the statement, the prisoner, and the law before him, departed, the latter, the judge, for his leniency, he departed, highly grateful with his first drink in a law court.

GEN. DOUGLAS.—Quietly, but surely, the instinct of right and patriotic principles is going among the prisoners of war confined in our city jails. Out of the whole six thousand rebels in durance of vigor, there are now but a few who are not given up every rebel hope and are ready to abandon treason, and "come out from among them." Nearly one thousand have already taken the oath of allegiance to the Government, and have been furnished transportation to their homes. One detachment of fifty entered left the city on Saturday, after taking the oath, and a larger one numbering two hundred left yesterday. In the course of a day or two arrangements will be perfected to release the prisoners at the rate of a hundred or more per week. Before long Chicago will be without the last vestige of rebellion, retaining in her midst only the dead.

MINIATURE REBELLION.—There are three rebellion keepers at and about the corner of State street and Harmon Court, who are very jealous of each other. One place is the resort of railroad boys, another is the resort of military heroes, and the third is a general resort for city sports of every kind. Each of these determined to be the elected one. A collision occurred on Saturday last, the result of which was a complete row of crest and no arrests. The fight immediately commenced, and for over an hour the noise was still in all its primitive grandeur. The chief-rebels (side of the city of Chicago) one vast engagement, and a correspondent does not dream of going to the land of the Nazarene to see what this gigantic rebellion has an existence.

JEFF DAVIS IN PETTICOATS.—The rebel president lost his manhood—if ever he possessed any—long before he attempted to conceal it by donning female attire. The effort was *heedless*, for the simple reason that Jeff was not. The Southern lady-leaders have done very many foolish things, but they never did a more foolish one than when they entrusted their perfected wardrobe of the "belle sex" to Jeff. Had they not been under restraint they would have made standing on the edge of the last ditch. It has been suggested that the South should not be taken in the shape of this folly, as it is calculated to heavily bonded, probably did it on the "installment plan." Without commission to fit the cabinet, we shall hereafter be able to discover points by a slight variation of the formula for turning out living statesmen as their fond ex-rebels know them.

THE CHICKERING PIANO.—A beautiful upright Chickering Piano, from Reed's Temple of Music, in the marble block on the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, was in use at the Opera last evening. This only adds to the abundant proof that in the kindly circles of music there reigns perfect unanimity and appreciation. The Chickering's recent letter, dated New York, April 1st, says of the Chickering piano:

"We have received your favor of the 31st, and are pleased to learn that the first thing is not to be done to encourage personality. They would simply say that we have previously been sold in Chicago. It costs us to sell. We shall this year, however, as we have done in the past, let the merits of our instrument speak for itself. All who visit our factory will be convinced that we have no superiors in the United States, and upon examination in Europe."

BOYS WHO, (we use only to Gottschalk,) "I have prayed" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]